

INTRODUCTORY.

In the compilation of the present pamphlet much care has been exercised to obtain facts fresh from those whose practical experience entitles them to speak with authority. The day, we trust, has passed when the professional pamphleteer may write with impunity about things which he has never seen and which at best are the creations of conjecture. The public are not a trifle interested regarding the statements made by the pamphleteer writing in the interests of countries requiring immigration. Sufficient has already been said on this point for the present generation at least, and therefore it is a great relief to turn from the illusions of a Munchausen and deal with the bare facts as they come directly from the pioneer settlers themselves and it may be added that these statements have not been placed in their mouths by parties anxious to portray in loud colors but rather the plain and homespun truths which practical work in the field entitles them to set forth. The Provisional District of Assiniboia with its 95,000 square miles is full of promise as an agricultural country, or to write more accurately an excellent country for mixed farming.

The general features of the country are occasionally level plains alternating with prairie undulations. The magnificent Saskatchewan or "River that flows" flows through the northern and western part of the district and numerous lakes, of which may be mentioned the Qu'Appelle groups, water the surface. The latter from the source of the Assiniboia River from which the district is named.

The soil abounds in all the elements of fertility and the last two seasons an abundant rain fall has shown that the previous impressions that the district was a veritable desert for dryness have been erroneous. The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through the center of the district from east to west. Regina the seat of Government for the North-West Territories is situated at a central point in the district along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Regina has a population of about 2,000. It is also the head quarters of the North-West Mounted Police and

the trading point for a large but as yet only imperfectly settled section of fine farming country.

The inducements which the country already offers for settlement are very great; especially in the important industry of mixed farming.

A line of Railway, the Regina and Long Lake Railway already extends from Regina to Long Lake a distance of 25 miles. The immediate objective point of this line is Prince Albert and arrangements for its extension to that point next summer have already been made. Other branches have been projected and a formidable rival to the C. P. R., the Manitoba and North-Western is making its way through the northern portion of the district towards the country of the great Peace River and branch lines have been projected for various portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In conclusion it may be added that the information contained in this pamphlet will be found to be authoritative. Such information based upon the reports of reliable parties and vouched for by business men of well known integrity, it is to be hoped will form a helpful guide to all those seeking information respecting Assiniboia, especially of the Regina District.

REGINA AS A RAILWAY CENTER.

Reference to the accompanying map will show better than any words we can use, the present and prospective importance of Regina as a Railway Center. We will, however, state in passing that Regina's Railway importance is one of the most promising features of this new city. In the first place, Regina is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Regina and Long Lake Railway Company have already completed twenty-five miles of the road to the foot of Long Lake, which will be ultimately extended to Saskatoon on the Saskatchewan River, thence to Battleford and Prince Albert as indicated on the map. The Manitoba and South Western already completed to Deloraine in Manitoba is to be extended through Southern Assiniboia and into Regina. This is the settled policy of the C. P. R. Company, who promise to make it a reality as soon as present engagements allow.

REGINA AS A LOCAL MARKET.

No town in Canada affords a better market for products of the farm than Regina. Butter, eggs, lard, pork, beef, mutton, etc., always command a high price, owing to the large local demand. During the winter months two hundred and sometimes three hundred Mounted Policemen are quartered at the Regina Barracks and their wants should be supplied by the farmers of the neighborhood, but in the past the supply has not been equal to the demand, and Regina merchants have been obliged to import the articles named from other parts of the country. There is little danger, at least for many years to come, of the supply exceeding the demand. Apart from the Mounted Police, the requirements of the town proper will be constantly increasing, while the many railway and mining towns to the west of us will always afford a good market for these staples. Butter has rarely fallen below 20c. per lb., eggs average about 22c. per dozen, and Regina butchers are paying \$32.00 to \$35.00 per head this season for two year old steers. Raising cattle for the Regina market has been found by farmers of this district to be a most profitable enterprise. The richness and abundance of our prairie grass, the quality and quantity of native hay, and the ready sale and good prices for cattle in the Regina market are things intending settlers should carefully consider. Pork and mutton are always in good demand. As to wheat, oats and barley, we need hardly speak. These staples always have had and always will have a ready market no matter in what part of the world they are grown, and Regina is no exception. The Regina flouring mill is the farthest west in the North-West Territories, and is therefore in a position to contrall the western flour market, and as this mill uses about 125,000 bushels of wheat per annum, intending settlers can readily estimate the good effect upon our market of so large a consumption by one firm. This firm has just completed an elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity.

Complete returns from threshers in the Regina District show 281,254 bushels of grain threshed up to January 1st, 1889.

The following telegraphic report was published in the *Toronto World*, September 10th, 1888, signed by John McLean, one of the proprietors of that well known journal:—

NO FROST ABOUT REGINA.

ASSINIBOIA'S WHEAT FIELDS ESCAPE UNHARMED.

A FAVORABLE REPORT MADE TO THE COUNCIL OF THE REGINA BOARD OF TRADE.—AN IMMENSE STRETCH OF GARDEN GROUND.—A "CAPITAL" CITY.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—I attended a special meeting of the Council of the Regina Board of Trade when a report was made on the conditions of the wheat crop by a committee appointed for that purpose. They were Messrs. D. Mowat, D. W. Bole and M. McNicol, and they were assisted by Mayor Hamilton and Mr. McGaw, buyer for the Ogilvie Milling Company.

They carefully examined a district twenty miles on every side around Regina and reported no frosted wheat anywhere to be seen, having devoted two days to the work.

This year the Regina district, 22,000 acres estimated under crop, produced 400,000 bushels of wheat and 300,000 bushels of oats, an average over all of $31\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

The Regina Board of Trade men say their district is never troubled with frozen wheat. It is claimed that a wind blows there which, if not the veritable Chinook, is at all events a true Pacific Ocean breeze, and others besides Regina people confirm the fact that the district is not troubled with frozen wheat. The soil is one immense stretch of garden ground.

Regina has a number of business men who both look and talk business. Regina, you see, is a Capital City now, and has a perfect right to let the world know it.

JOHN MACLEAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Don't be persuaded to get off the cars in Manitoba by Manitoba agents. Come right through to Regina. If you don't like this country you may return. It costs nothing extra to come this far.

A SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION.

A special correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* visited the Regina district, paying special attention to the crofter settlement north of Regina. We regret we are not able to publish the whole article, but make a few extracts from his report as follows, under date Regina, August 18, 1888:—

"Intermediate as regards time of settlement and experience, but further west than either the Pelican Lake or the Pipestone Creek colony, is the group of crofters planted in 1885 some sixteen or eighteen miles to the north of this pretty and ambitious little city. Regina is 350 miles from Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and comprised only a few navvies' and labourers' tents and a "general store" or so when the line was opened to this point just five years ago. It now has a population of over a thousand, three good hotels, several well-stocked shops and some other fine buildings. It is the capital not only of the district of Assiniboia, but also of the North-West Territories, and as such is the official residence of Lieutenant-Governor Royal, whose authority extends from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains and from the American boundary up to the Arctic North. It is the headquarters to of the Indian Commissioner and of the North-West Mounted Police, a small army that is chiefly employed in protecting and controlling the straggling remains of the original inhabitants of the country in their dealings with the white intruders. Regina, therefore, is likely to become one of the great centres of activity in the vast prairie land which is now being slowly peopled, and for whose products markets are being opened up, in the south, east, and west. The prairie land around it, moreover, is exceptionally favourable for cultivation, its rich soil having a slight mixture of clay, enough to give it firmness without toughness, and there being a sufficiency of wood and scrub to afford a little shelter from the keen wind of winter.

"In some respects the position of the crofters near Regina differs from that of their fellows near Moosomin, and also further east and more to the south, near Killarney. The land is admirably adapted for grain crops, but it is as suitable for stock rearing and garden produce, and of these opportunities the shrewder settlers, especially those blessed with thrifty wives and handy children, are taking advantage. The most prosperous among them, Donald McFadyen, has twenty-four or twenty-five head of cattle. Two others have about 20 head apiece. Four others have good herds, and nearly all the rest have enough handsome beasts, with calves growing up, to enable them to send one now and then to market.

and to obtain for it a price that is nearly all profit. Neither cows nor horses, it should be noted, cost anything to feed, or more than a bush to stall or stable. The unploughed prairie yields ample pasturage in the summer, and all the hay that is needed for the winter and a good stable can be set up with an outlay of nothing but a little labor."

The same correspondent observing the crying need for more of the weaker sex writes as follows:—

"There is a remarkable number of bachelors among these Scotch farmers near Regina—not among the crofters, who nearly always bring out wives and babies, if not grown up children, but among the other settlers whom Mr. Scarth has assisted. Most of these are young men who had come out to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway. When that was done they had to look out for other occupation. Two or three had had early training as farm labourers in Scotland; but most of them were new to the life. That being so, with the exception of the two defaulters I have referred to, they are doing much better than might have been expected. Bachelorhood is a serious inconvenience to mothers in this sparsely-peopled part of the world. Wives are needed, not only to darn the clothes and make the house home-like, but also to milk and tend to the cows, make butter, look after the poultry, and do much else that goes a long way to make this sort of small farming profitable."

FURTHER TESTIMONY.—Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, who left Regina for his home in Ottawa last week, in interview with Winnipeg reporter said: "I have often visited the great wheat fields of this continent, of Ontario, of Illinois, of Dakota and other states of the North-West, but nowhere have I seen a more encouraging exhibit than that in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie, Moosomin, Brandon, Indian Head and Regina. Nowhere have I seen finer wheat and other crops than those of the Regina farmers. The crops of barley, oats and vegetables that I have seen in different localities prove to me conclusively that the exhibits at the fairs of Ontario and elsewhere were only fair representations of the capabilities of the North-West. In the neighborhood of Regina there is a large garden (the Wascana) where the celery, cauliflowers, Scotch kale, and vegetables of all kinds were equal, and superior in some cases to the best specimens of old gardens in the richest part of Ontario."

From the TORONTO EMPIRE.

Read what the special correspondent of the *Toronto Empire* has to say, who was present among many other visitors, at the Exhibition held at Regina. 2 and 3 October, 1888:—

"If I had been haunted by any vague doubts as to the fertility of the soil, and the consequent prosperity of the inhabitants of the great Regina plain, every shadow of doubt or misgiving would have been for ever dispelled by what I saw and heard at the fifth annual exhibition of the Assinibioia Agricultural Society, which was held at the capital on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 2nd and 3rd. The competition was open to all residents of the North-West Territories, and I was glad to learn that outsiders—from a considerable distance, too—had availed themselves of the privilege by making entries for exhibition, in several of the classes, chiefly in the live stock departments. But the great bulk of the exhibition was, of course, made up of entries by residents in the country all round Regina, and within an easy day's drive of the town. All this section was pretty thoroughly represented, and the exhibits were sufficiently numerous and varied to give one a good general idea of the condition of the country and the industrious character of the people. I do not intend to give the prize list in full, for it would occupy more time and space than I have at my disposal; but a few general observations suggested by that copious document will not be out of place, and may help to show at least some of the progress that has already been made by the community. There were 102 prizes offered for horses of all kinds, general purpose, heavy draught, road or carriage and native ponies; the entries were far more numerous and the animals generally of a much higher type than one could possibly have expected under all the circumstances; but there, as elsewhere all over the Dominion, though there were many beautiful fast trotting and pacing horses on exhibition, the fast walkers were conspicuous by their absence—and yet the fast walker is for all practical farming purposes an almost infinitely more valuable beast than the fastest trotter or runner on the turf. For cattle there were 56 prizes, and it must have been no easy task for the judges to decide on the relative

MERITS OF THE ANIMALS

on exhibition; some of the Durhams would have done credit to the most select and exclusive of fancy herds, while the generally thriving appearance of the grade cattle and the vast proportions of the placid steers of all sorts and conditions were of themselves

sufficient proof of the nutritious qualities of the succulent herbage of the prairies and of the suitability of the climate for all the wants of the cattle breeder. Sheep and swine were not largely represented, nor have these animals yet become at all numerous in this part of the country; probably in the future the settlers will find it to their interest to raise their own pork, with possibly a considerable amount for export, but it is scarcely to be expected that these broad plains should compete in sheep-raising with the more suitable uplands of Calgary and its surrounding foot-hills. Poultry received a good deal of attention, and their owners were rewarded by the offer of 57 prizes, the competition in some of the sections being keen and close. But it was perhaps in the classes set down under the headings of "Grain and Seeds" and "Roots and Vegetables" that the best idea could be obtained of the almost infinite

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS

that can readily be obtained from the fertile soil and genial climate, to reward the industrious husbandman and his family for the outlay of their time and labor. White and red Fyfe wheat, barley, black and white, oats, field and marrowfat peas, rye, Indian corn and flax seed were all of superior quality, and would have attracted attention at any exhibition in Canada; while the roots and vegetables were abundantly represented by potatoes of several varieties, turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangolds, beets, onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, radishes, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, melons, citrons, celery and a host of other garden vegetables, excellent in quality and all but infinite in quantity and variety. Tons of prime butter and cheese contributed their oleaginous evidence in favor of the claims of the district to be regarded as a first-class home for the dairy industry.

I have already spoken of the exuberant fertility of the soil illustrated by the various exhibits, of the effect of civilization on the Indians and of other matters of which the exhibition gave ample evidence; but what most forcibly and persistently impressed me during the two days of the show was the astonishing

SPARSENESS OF POPULATION

in the surrounding country, indicated by the slightness of the increase to the population of the capital. With very few exceptions, every farmer's house for at least a score of miles

around had sent its representatives, in many instances the whole family had come in to see and to be seen, and yet the net result was a scarcely perceptible addition to the by no means crowded numbers in the town itself. One could not help wondering that so few agriculturists should have been able to produce such splendid results; but he could still less help regretting that there are as yet so few to occupy the magnificent breadths of fertile land that stretch for scores of miles in every direction. The Regina plain can easily support a population some hundreds of times as numerous as it is at present; the great want of the country is men, settlers to take up the hundreds of thousands of acres of rich lands now lying idle and uncared for; and until this want is supplied, by the adoption of a wisely energetic and

AGGRESSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICY,

neither the capital of the Territories nor any other point in their wide area will have fairly started on the race of prosperity and progress that Providence and nature have intended them to run.

I had made arrangements to be present at the exhibition in Moose Jaw, on the day following the Regina exhibition, but the impossibility of securing train connections prevented me from enjoying that pleasure. A full account of it, however, has been furnished me, and all I need say is that, with very slight changes, my description, or, rather, enumeration of the chief features of the central show would suit the local exhibition fairly well. In company with Mr. N. F. Davin I paid a day's visit to Moose Jaw and the surrounding country, and in my next communication I shall point out one or two things that impressed me as worthy of serious attention on the part of the settlers and the authorities.

As noticed before, the sparseness of the rural population of the Regina plain was mentioned among other things, and it would hardly be fair to take a final leave of the subject without setting off the paucity of numbers by some notice of the marks of prosperity visible everywhere among the settlers who have already made their home on those fertile stretches. It was not only in their flocks and herds, their crops of grain and vegetables, their houses and barns, but in the men themselves and in their wives and children were without exception well dressed. There were not wanting some really

ELEGANT LADIES' COSTUMES

to adorn the scene, and not a few of the more youthful agriculturists would have made many of the delicate dudes of the cities

tremble for their laurels if they had been compelled to enter the lists in competition. The horses and ponies, carriages and buggies, and, in fact, everything else belonging to them, were so many plain indications of an unusually comfortable, well-to-do society; and as I observed these numerous evidences of wealth, while I inwardly congratulated the fortunate possessors on having their lines cast in such pleasant places, I could not help regretting that so little, so very little, has yet been practically accomplished in the way of bringing in a sufficient number of desirable immigrants, to share this goodly heritage with the present residents, and thus increase its value an hundred fold to them and to all the rest of the Dominion.

In the matter of railway accommodation the capital of the North-West is not much better off than any other town in the Territories, though she is probably as well off as her present circumstances require; and it certainly is not wise to unnecessarily increase the

RAILWAY FACILITIES

of the country, or to multiply roads for which there is not the smallest likelihood of being able to procure traffic for many a long year to come. There does, however, seem to be a growing need for a line to the north and north-west from Regina, and this road will probably be pushed through as rapidly as may be found needful. The railway now runs as far as Long Lake, to the north of the capital, and it is intended to run it through to Battleford and Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, with branches to connect with important points on either side of the main line. The projected route lies through an exceedingly fertile country, embracing a large area of excellent wheat lands and an immense ranching district, well watered and abounding in luxuriant grasses. It will certainly open up an enormous expanse of country for settlement; but that is not what is really wanted in the Territories—there is no lack of valuable land, but, unfortunately, there is a plentiful want of valuable immigrants to settle on it.

Any information desired by intending settlers will be cheerfully furnished by addressing

Secretary Regina Board Trade,
Regina, Assa.
Canada.

RANCHING AND GRAZING LANDS.

It must not be supposed that grain growing is the only use to which the vast area of territory adjacent and tributary to Regina can be utilized. There is on reference to the map a large territory, lying between the C. P. R. track and the International boundary 160 miles in depth, which is most favorable for carrying on ranching on a large or small scale. The features of this territory for this purpose are that it is a rough rolling country, being traversed from east to west by a range of hills known as the Dirt hills, and further south again just north of the boundary is Wood Mountain. These hills and mountains are interspersed with streams running in various directions and with coulees and prairies which seem specially to have been designed to afford shelter and protection during the winter season to the stock that will at no distant day be placed upon this large and fertile district. Just here it may be well to say that even on the very top of those hills mentioned the grazing is quite equal to the valleys; in fact it is remarkable that cattle and horses prefer the grasses that grow upon the higher plateau hills, while sufficient timber is to be found at convenient distances to fill all the requirements of the rancher for fuel, building and fencing. It has been long considered that Alberta was the only district suitable for ranching in the Territories, but it is now conceded that West Assiniboia is quite as favorable for that purpose, from actual experience of the few who have gone into it within the last five years. Their herds of cattle or bands of horses have come through the winter season with as great success as those who carried on the business in Alberta to the west of us. We can we believe offer greater inducements to parties contemplating going into stock raising than any other district as our territory is as yet very little taken up, giving those first in the choice of large area over which to make a selection. We are also three to five hundred miles nearer to the eastern market, our territory being of the two fold nature suitable for ranching and agricultural pursuits, will also afford a home market to a great extent to the parties engaged in raising a fine class of stock to improve the herds of the farmer.

In the Qu'Appelle Valley which is about twenty miles north of the C. P. R., will be found various parties engaged in raising cattle and horses, who have made a great success of it, and even now parties are reaching out north as far as one hundred miles from Regina, where they find suitable locations for carrying on ranching. We mention this to show that the territories tributary to Regina both north and south, are as well suited to accomodate

the prospective rancher as any other portion of these territories, and more especially would we recommend the district first mentioned as it is on the whole considered the best, the climate is considered milder, the country being rough the snow blows off the hills during the winter and melts sooner in the spring, giving the stock a better chance to graze and having numerous Creeks, Lakes and Rivulets, no trouble can be experienced for want of suitable locations. We predict that in a few years this vast district will be teeming with stock of every description, and that Regina will be the centre not only of an agricultural population, but also of the more wealthy ranchers and the rendez-vous of the wild and daring cow boy.

Mr Edward Carss is the Ontario agent of the Regina Board of Trade. Mr. Carss will be happy to supply intending settlers with information respecting the Regina District. His present address is Arnprior, Ont.

The incoming settler need fear nothing about obtaining building material. Lumber can be had in plenty, stone of an excellent building quality exists in vast quantities at Dirt Hills, south of Regina, and brick is made by the train load at Pilot Butte, seven miles from Regina, by the well known firm of Martin & Betteridge. These gentlemen are thoroughly practical, always ready to please, and are prepared to sell brick at most reasonable rates. Their enterprise is acknowledged far and wide.

LET EXPERIENCE SPEAK.

The Opinions of Settlers in the Regina District of Its Capabilities.

What Intelligence, Industry and Small Capital Are Doing.

MR. ROBERT GREEN'S EXPERIENCE.

REGINA, Sept. 19th, '88.

D. W. BOLE, Esq.,

President Regina Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR,—The following statement will show what my farm has produced this year and will give intending settlers an idea of the agricultural products of this district. First I will say, that in 1872 I came from Suffolk, England, to Manitoba, where I resided until 1882. I then came west and located on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 20, Township 17, Range 19, west of the second principal Meridian, and adjoining the city of Regina. This year (1888) I had eighty acres cropped as follows:

WHEAT.—29 acres, yielding 30 bushels per acre, which will grade No. 1.

OATS.—48 acres, yielding 60 bushels per acre, first-class quality and weighing 42 lbs. per bushel.

POTATOES.—(Early Rose) 3 acres yielding 350 bushels per acre.

The binding of the grain averaged 3 lbs. of binding twine per acre.

I have also a garden consisting of one acre of land on which I raised cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, beets, mangolds, etc., which for size and quality may be equalled but not excelled in any agricultural district in the world.

The soil and climate of this district are well adapted to the growth of trees and shrubs. I have at present a small grove of soft maples, ranging from three to four feet in height, grown from seed which was sown two years ago. I also have a few currant trees which I planted two years ago; they bore a fair quantity of fruit this summer.

The soil in this district is a rich dark clay, almost a clay loam, with a light colored clay sub-soil; better soil for growing grain, roots or vegetables cannot be found in the North-West Territories.

As regards our climate, all I can say is, that it is second to none in the world and that I never enjoyed better health than I have had since taking up my residence in this district.

Regarding our school and church privileges, I may say, that in my opinion we have them equal to any of the old cities in the east.

In conclusion I would say that from what I have seen and heard, the majority of the farmers in this district have raised crops similar to mine.

Yours truly,

ROBERT GREEN.

FACTS FROM MR. CHAS. MARTIN.

WASCANA, Sec. 22, Tp. 18, R. 21,

Sept. 18th, 1888.

D. W. BOLE, Esq., Pres. R. B. of T.

SIR,—As you wished information concerning the farmers in this district I will try to give a few facts. Came to this part from Middlesex, Ont., the beginning of '83, same spring broke in ten acres of oats which produced horse feed and seed for the next year. Though there have been dry seasons since, have always had something to live on and some to sell (with ready market) both in grain and vegetables. Last year all roots and vegetables were excellent. Wheat, 19 bushels per acre; oats 40, peas 20. Present year I have 30 acres of wheat, (in stacks) which took over three lbs. of twine per acre and will I think yield 25 bushels per acre, splendid quality; 25 acres of oats that will probably yield 40 bushels, (not stacked yet); a couple of acres each of peas and millet; also good garden vegetables. Though the harvest is late there has not been frost yet to kill cucumber vines.

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I now have 110 acres broken, 30 of fallow and 16 of new breaking.

School and teaching in a vacant house two miles distant, and P.O. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

The climate though very cold in winter is pure and healthy. All kinds of stock do well in summer, but need to be housed in winter, as there is very little shelter (as regards trees or bluffs) in this district. One of our greatest draw-backs is the sparse settlement and difficulty in procuring labor in busy times; harvest hands are scarce at \$1.50 per day at present. I do not claim that a man can get rich farming here by sitting in the shade with his hands in his pockets, but do not see any reason why a person with a stern purpose that is willing to labor and wait should not get along here. As for pioneering it is pretty well done now, and never was a hundred per cent. of what it was in the early days of Ontario.

Regina is a smart town on sure footing, with the busy C.P.R. running through and a branch line started north.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. MARTIN.

A RECOMMENDATION FROM MR. WALTER SIMPSON.

REGINA, Sept. 19th, '88.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor, I beg to state I have lived in the country four and a half years, and the last two I have been farming in the Regina district. My object in settling here is to establish a large family, and I have no doubt will be successful, as the result of my two years labor has been most satisfactory to me. My farm is a heavy loam with clay sub-soil. I have ninety acres broken up, some of which was done in the fall of '86 with seven oxen on a gang plow, and I would just here say in my opinion a gang plow and at least four oxen is more economical than single plows and hired help. I consider the Regina district a successful grain growing district, and the man who cannot succeed here is of little use in any country. As far as my knowledge goes I have not seen a bad sample of grain in this district. I have not threshed this year yet, but from appearance of my crop I think my wheat will go 25 bushels and oats 50 bushels to the acre. I have no hesitation recommending good energetic practical men to come to the country.

Yours truly,

WALTER SIMPSON.

MR. A. TRAYNOR GIVES INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ROSE PLAIN P.O., Sept. 15th, '88.

D. W. BOLE, Pres. of R.B. of T.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 13th inst., *re* my impressions of the country, I would say that after travelling through a portion of Manitoba, south-west of Brandon to the vicinity of the U. S. boundary, I located here in preference as I considered it a great advantage to have land to work that you had neither stones, sloughs, bluffs nor any other obstacle in the way of breaking, so that you could plow your furrows the whole length of your section or half section as the case may be, which I consider a great advantage in the use of gang plows, harrowing with large outfits driven by one man, harvesting, etc., as is the case in this district, as one man can accomplish much more than in having to do much turning. The land here is a very rich clay loam with clay sub-soil, and is somewhat hard to break and backset, but after that it is easy to work. I broke 100 acres here in 1886 with a gang plow drawn by 4 to 7 oxen, the driest season we have had since the place was settled, and backset 70 acres of the same besides doing what other work I had to do. Cool days I broke $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres per day, but my average during the month of June was about 3 acres per day; in backsetting about 7 to 8 inches deep with 6 to 7 oxen, I averaged about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres per day on half mile furrows. I have my homestead all broke, but about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre where my house and granary stand, and nearly finished backsetting. I expect to have it all in crop next year. I had about 120 acres under crop this year, viz., 92 acres under red fife wheat, 23 acres under black Tartarian oats, balance under turnips, potatoes, etc., all of which has surpassed my expectation. I sowed seventy acres on last years stubble without plowing, and just harrowed with common harrows drawn by 5 oxen abreast, harrowing in ten acres per day. Grain is all cut and about half stacked. In cutting with a Little Maxwell binder I averaged 15 acres per day with 2 or 3 oxen.

The quality of the wheat is good and will grade No. 1 hard, if not extra No. 1 hard. I find by collecting samples of wheat from Regina east to Port Arthur elevator, from farmers, grain dealers and elevator men, that the wheat grown in the Regina district is much harder than that grown further east and consequently more valuable. In drawing together the grain here, I find a vast difference from Ontario, where we had so much more straw to handle for to get the same quantity of grain. The question there seemed to be, how

large a load can you build? but the question here seems to be, how much will your waggon and rack carry or your team draw?

The soil here seems to possess all the necessary elements required to grow a quality of wheat which cannot easily be surpassed, also oats and vegetables grow very well.

Horses and cattle do very well here. Horses that are not worked will winter out in the valleys where the grass has not been cut and come out very fair in the spring. Cattle do very well and mature fully one year younger for market than they will in Ontario, while they weigh much heavier to their size than grass fed cattle will in Ontario, owing no doubt to the richness of the native grasses.

My health here, although living under the many disadvantages of bachelor's hall, is much better than at my home in Grey Co., Ontario, no doubt owing to the dry, pure, invigorating atmosphere. Hoping I have not written at too great a length I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ADAM TRAYNOR,

Sec. 10, Tp. 19, R. 20, W. 2nd M.

MR. REYNOLD'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Mr. J. W. Reynolds, of Reynoldton, 18 miles north of Regina, in a hurried interview answered as follows:

"Yes! I like the country, climate good, health ditto; going to have school house right on my farm; Regina and Long Lake Railway runs across corner of my land. Have oxen, ten head of cattle, farm implements, good frame house. Just threshed, wheat gone over 30 bushels to the acre, No. 1 hard at that and no frost. I think this is the country for good practical farmers, would like to see every half section taken up, and have no hesitation in advising energetic young men to come here."

A GLASGOW MAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. John Dougens has the following to say respecting the Regina district:

"I came originally from Glasgow, Scotland, have since been in South Africa and many other parts of the world and have settled down here I think for keeps. I like the country or I would not stay. My farm is about ten miles north-west of Regina. I had a

good crop last year, and expect a good yield this year, but can't say exact yield until I thrash, but I am sure of 20 bushels of wheat and 30 of oats to the acre and not a grain frozen. My land is clay loam very deep and rich. I cultivate 50 acres and do all my own work. I consider the soil the very best for grain and vegetables, but I think mixed farming the proper thing.

I have been in the Regina district since the 13th of January, '83, and I like the climate well. Myself and family enjoy good health. Considering that farming is easy, no drains to make, no wood to chop down, no taxes to pay (except little school taxes) with good climate, good land, a good local market, good health and plenty of water, I think this is the country to settle in. If the government adopted the "Cape" system of long easy payments for pre-emptions without interest they would be doing the right thing. But taking everything together I have no fault to find, and can with good conscience advise my best friend to come here to live."

WHAT HENRY McELREE SAYS.

Mr. McElree, one of the Regina pioneers and one of our best hardworking, successful farmers, in an interview made the following statement:

"I came to the Regina district in 1882, settled nine miles north-east of Regina. Originally from near Ottawa, Ont., but have spent some time in the States and lived one year at Portage la Prairie, and prefer this district to any other place I have ever lived in. My family consists of my wife, four girls and four boys, and it hasn't cost me \$5 for doctor's bills since I came to the country. The climate is all that I could wish for: the winter is cold, but I never saw a day I could not work. I can send my children to school and there is regular preaching near hand; the land I consider first-class, in fact the finest on earth."

In answer to the questions how much capital had you when you came to this district, and how much do you consider yourself worth now? Mr. McElree said:

"I struck Regina with \$10 in cash, 150 lbs. of bacon and a few other groceries, now I have 640 acres of land, (100 acres ready for crop next year,) 17 head of cattle, 2 wagons, 3 ploughs, 2 harrows, one twine binder, 2 set of sleighs, a few hogs and about 400 chickens. I just sold my wheat to-day for \$1.04 per bushel and when I get my money I will put myself straight with the world, except \$400

for my first pre-emption which I expect to pay off as the payments mature under the new arrangements." How did you come to have so much land? "I second homesteaded and took up second pre-emption. I bought volunteer scrip from Mr. W. H. Gibbs for \$95 which paid for my second pre-emption. Last year (1887) I had ten acres of wheat on this new place. This ten acres of wheat paid for labor and returned me back the \$95 paid for scrip, so that my new pre-emption of 160 acres was paid for with this ten acres of wheat. Oh! I tell you if a man rolls up his sleeves here in this country he'll get along. Good day."

NEIL MARTIN'S OPINION.

Another pioneer speaks out for the country.

Mr. Neil Martin, post-master at Wascana, a country post-office 12 miles north-west of Regina. In a communication on the 12th of October, he made the following statement for publication:

"I struck the banks of the "Pile o' Bones" on the 24th day of May, 1882, after travelling over 400 miles with oxen. The land here suited me better than anything I saw, and I pitched my tent. I am from the county of Northumberland, and to all farmers in my old county who are struggling with expensive farms under mortgages, and to all who can hardly make ends meet, or to any one who wants to get along quick in the world, I say come to this new country. I had 140 acres of crop this year. I have not threshed yet, but I put my wheat down at 25 bushels to the acre and oats at 40. I have heard of some who's crop did not look as well as mine going more than that, but I will be satisfied if I get amount stated. I have always grown splendid vegetables here, and I consider the country No. 1 for dairying. Potatoes always a sure crop. Trees can be grown successfully. Climate first-class and healthy, paid less doctor bills here than any other place I ever lived. School and preaching within easy distance. One big advantage in this country there is no taxes, except a trifle for school purposes.

Yes, I have made money in this country, and consider myself on fair way to success. My help this year was one man for seven months. As to the winter it is cold but the air is clear, dry and bracing. I don't winter my stock as long here as I did in Ontario. Any young man with energy and determination to succeed cannot fail in this country, and I have no hesitation in advising all

who are looking for new homes to come and see the Regina district. I had almost forgotten to state that I haven't an ounce of frozen grain; good water can be found in abundance at easy distances."

Mr. Martin was asked in conclusion if he had anything to say unfavorable to this new country, as it would be hardly fair to tell all the good things and leave the bad untold. His answer was:

"Since railway monopoly was done away with, I haven't a word to say against the country; for a new country I think it the best in the world."

A BRIEF STATEMENT FROM MR. D. McFAYDEN

Donald McFayden, a hardy Scotchman of 57 years, makes the following statement:

"I came to the Regina district on July 15th, 1887. I am located on Section 34, Township 20, Range 19. I have wife and five children, built good log house 19x15 last year, put in ten acres this spring on breaking; it is a beautiful crop. We have a good school house and a Scotch minister in our midst. When I landed in the country from Scotland I had no money. I like the country well, have good health, and I can in good conscience advise all in my native country who are not doing well to come to this country. All the Crofters in this section are doing well and like the country very much."

FROM PRESIDENT OF THE ASSINIBOIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

REGINA, Nov. 1st, 1888.

To the Regina Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your circular I beg to make the following statement:

I came to the Regina District from Lambton County, Ontario, in the fall of '82. I settled on my farm, Sec. 34, 19, 19, twelve miles north-east of Regina, in the spring of '83. I was without capital commencing, in fact I was in debt for my team, but by drawing wood to town from the bluffs near my farm, I managed to buy the bare necessities of life during the summer, and at the same time put a little crop in on spring breaking. I also succeeded this year in getting about thirty acres ready for the next year, which

yielded, when harvested, fairly well. By this time (the fall of '84) my farm was producing enough to keep myself and family and feed for my team, while a load of wood at least once a week, netting from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per load, helped to reduce the debts against team, plows, etc. In '85 I had about 50 acres of crop, which yielded considerably more per acre than the former year. The oats were particularly good. The wheat was a first class sample, but did not turn more than 18 bushels to the acre. In '86 I had about 70 acres under crop. The season opened well, and until the end of June the crop looked well, indeed the most promising since I came to the country, but the dry weather of July and two days of hot winds shrunk the plant, almost destroying the crop; still I had about 400 bushels of wheat. This was my first and only failure in this country. In '87 I had about 85 acres under crop, all kinds of grain yielding remarkably well, the best of any year up to this time. This year, '88, I had 105 acres under crop (80 acres wheat, 20 oats and 5 barley, potatoes and rye). The wheat on new land yielded 35 bushels to the acre, and took four lbs. of binding twine per acre. The oats were the finest I ever saw, standing nearly five feet high all over the field, and yielded 80 bushels to the acre,—this was 14 acres on old land, part of which was cropped three years and part five years in succession. I had six acres of oats harrowed in on stubble *without ploughing*. This is a style of farming I do not approve of, but the Spring was very late and I thought I would try it and grow green fodder if nothing else, but to my surprise it came on as thick and looked as well as any of the crop in the district; this field is not yet threshed, but I feel confident the six acres will yield 500 bushels. Mr. Ira Morgan, President of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, who saw this field while standing, and Mr. McDonald, editor Mark Lane Express, who saw it in the sheaf, can testify to the correctness of this statement. My wheat this year grades No. 1 hard, and I have already sold 600 bushels to Regina dealers from \$1.06 to \$1.11 per bushel.

At the present time I have seven horses, and a small start in thoroughbred cattle, seven hogs ready for pork by Christmas, a binder, sulky plow, two hand plows, two wagons, sleighs, harness, a small house, comfortable stable, good well of water, and everything else necessary, all of which are paid for or at least provided for, and will have at least a thousand dollars additional to further improve the farm, enlarge the house and stables, and provide comforts which pioneer days did not afford.

I fear I am making this letter too long, but I have such strong faith in the country, and have heard and read not a little against it, that I thought a truthful statement of my experience in this country would help young men in the older provinces of Canada or in the Old Country, who are looking for new homes, to come to a conclusion where to go.

Considering that I am now past sixty years of age, and that I started without capital, (having lost my farm in Ontario by endorsing and subsequent business failure), I think I can with clear conscience advise every man of sober habits and a determination to succeed to come to this country. Farming is pleasant, and to every man who knows his business and attends to it, is profitable. No forests to cut down, no draining, no taxes, as nature has given us good roads, everything a man could desire is here for the man who desires to use them.

In conclusion, let me give the following brief particulars: My land is a dark loam, a little lighter than in the immediate vicinity of Regina; water is plentiful all through this district at from 15 to 40 feet; the grass is rich and strong, producing first class butter; the climate is bracing and healthy; in summer the days are long and warm and the nights cool; the winter is cold, but dry and much more endurable than the cold damp winters of the east, and sleighing is good from Christmas to first March.

In this district we are not troubled with summer frosts; I think this is due to the fact that the land is high and far removed from swamps and marshes, and on the other hand is out of the influence of the Rocky Mountains. The land being high and open, it is therefore exposed to winds, and if there is a breeze at all this district is sure to share it; and there is no danger of frost while there is a breeze stirring.

Yours truly,

JAMES BOLE.

P.S.—I should have stated in the above that I have been assisted on the farm with one son, now 19 years of age. J.B.

FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSINIBOIA
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

REGINA, Nov. 2nd, 1888.

To the Regina Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to the questions put to me in your circular, I beg to answer as follows:

I came from the county of Renfrew six years ago and settled on my land two miles south-east of Regina. I have been growing grain every year since I came to the country, but have made more money out of my cows than out of grain. This year, of course, may be an exception, as price of wheat is good. I had one hundred acres under crop this year, fifty acres wheat and fifty oats. One twenty-five acre field of wheat yielded 32 bushels to the acre. All my oats went 60 bushels to the acre. This is a splendid country for dairying; the finest butter in the world can be made here.

I like the climate, family has good health and school and church privileges first class.

I expect to have 150 acres crop in next year.

Barley, potatoes and vegetables do well here, in fact vegetables excel anything I ever saw. Stock is profitable here. I am building a stable this fall at a cost of \$800.00.

Sold some of my wheat this year for \$1.⁰⁰ per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN McINTYRE.

STATEMENT FROM MR. HENRY FISHER.

BAYSWATER FARM, REGINA, N.W.T.,

14th September, 1888.

To the President of the Regina Board of Trade.

SIR,—In reply to your circular letter of the 13th inst., requesting information on farming prospects, etc., I will give you some particulars which may be useful. My farm is about three miles from the town limits of Regina, and is surrounded on all sides by lands of like character,—a vast area waiting the plough and moderate capital to drive it. It is enclosed with a strong fence, watered by creek and well and contains 640 acres, of which 400 have been under cultivation some four years; nearly 300 acres was in crop this year, the balance fallowing. The wheat is not all harvested yet; it is variously estimated the yield will be from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre; oats will go 40 bushels and upwards. Both wheat and oats are of first quality and absolutely free from damage by frost. The wheat crop has taken over two lbs. of binding twine to the acre and the oats three lbs. The price offered for wheat at Regina to-day, delivered at the station, is 85 cents per bushel of sixty lbs., against 53 cents last year and 65 cents in '85.

The land around here is eminently adapted for wheat growing, while at the same time there is plenty of scope for cattle raising and the ordinary run of mixed farming.

Given that we have like seasons to this, and it appears to be felt that we have entered on a cycle of favorable years, farmers may do well here on a moderate capital, for virgin land may be bought round here, near to town and railway, at figures per acre scarcely beyond the annual rental of good land in the old country. The homesteader, however, has to go further afield as the country settles up. I came here from England in '84.

Climate is very severe in winter but just as healthy. I may add that my crops are absolutely untouched by frost and are largely harvested. I contemplate putting in a large crop next year.

Yours truly,

HENRY FISHER.

HOW MR. THOS. BARTON LIKES THE COUNTRY.

Thomas Barton, a progressive Englishman and well-to-do farmer of the Regina district, under date of the 3rd November, 1888, writes as follows :

"I located four years ago on Sec. 28, 19, 17. My farm is located in the bluffs, one of the most delightful parts of the North-West. It is a black loam No. 1 soil and is capable of producing, under good cultivation, immense crops. This year I had over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre on breaking. I also had a small field of the New Welcome oats, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which threshed 476 bushels, weighing $47\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the bushel. This I can prove by others who know all about it and stand ready to make affidavit to the statement. This is equal to 140 bushels to the acre, 34 lbs. to the bushel.

This year I invested in a threshing machine and for the past month have been threshing in the district and I can testify to the great productiveness of the soil. Have just got through at Mr. Henry Fisher's farm, where we threshed over eight thousand bushels of grain. Wheat is yielding all the way from 22 to 42 bushels to the acre, and oats from 50 to 90 and in a few cases, on my own farm for example, over 100.

I find Regina a good market for all kinds of farm produce, grain, butter, eggs, pork, and fat cattle always find ready sale. As to how I like the country, I say first-class. If a man works hard and is a

good manager he will get rich quicker farming than in any other country in the world that I know anything about. All branches of farming can be carried on—dairying, cattle raising, wheat growing. Large areas of land can be put under cultivation in a very short time, and there is plenty of pasture to start as big a herd of cattle as a man likes. Don't think I have any more to say unless I might add that this appears to me to be the right country for good hardworking men, who are living in the old country from hand to mouth. To all such I say, sell all you have and come out here and start over again. If you are not a practical farmer, you will soon learn, if you are willing to learn and willing to work. Hoping gentlemen you will succeed in getting us more neighbors,

I remain, yours truly,

THOS. BARTON.

N.B.—No frost, no hail, no cyclones, no grasshoppers here.

T.B.

A SCOTCHMAN'S SUCCESS.

CARSSDALE BY REGINA, DEC. 7th, 1888.

To the President of the Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding a brief sketch of my experience in the North-West.

I arrived at the Qu'Appelle Valley from Scotland in July, 1882, having travelled on foot with a herd of cattle from Oak Lake. The Canadian Pacific Railway was only completed for a short distance west of Brandon, and travelling had all to be done by trail.

I had previously travelled through part of southern and western Manitoba on land hunt, but finding the Regina district to be in my opinion equal to the best in Manitoba, as a grain growing country, and the Qu'Appelle Valley being the finest tract I had seen for stock raising, with a fair supply of wood and hay, and water in abundance, I finally resolved to settle in this district. I have now been settled for six years in the Valley, and although during one of these years, namely, '86, the crops were a failure owing to the excessive drought, I am still firm in my good opinion of the country. As compared with the Old Country the soil is much richer, as it can be cropped for many years in succession without the aid of any manures, which is a thing quite impossible in the Old Country.

In the fall of 1886 I went over to Scotland, returning the following spring accompanied by my father and mother and some

friends who also settled in the district. My father and mother, aged respectively 77 and 76, both liked the country well and often expressed their favorable opinion of it.

I think the country is a good one for emigration in every way, especially as regards the free grant lands which should be a welcome change to a people who have been hampered with land laws and tyrannized over by landlords, as so many in the Old Country have been, to my own personal knowledge. This district which was comparatively unknown when I first arrived, is now well settled up and the Canadian Pacific Railway is extended right through to the Pacific Coast, thus affording every facility for settlers getting into the country. I may say in conclusion that I have never had cause to regret the step I took in choosing the North-West as a home. I remain

Yours respectfully,

W. R. JAMIESON.

P.S.—When I started I had five head of cattle, I have 40 head of cattle. In the year '87, I had over 30 bushels wheat to the acre, this year 27 bushels of No. 1 wheat, much superior to Old Country wheat.

W.R.J.

OPINION OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF "THE EMPIRE."

The great Regina plain, which we enter from the east at McLean station, 24 miles distant from the capital, and at an elevation of 2,250 above sea level, extends westward as far as the Dirt Hills—the name given to the northern extension of the great Missouri Coteau. It dips gradually downward towards Regina, which stands at an altitude of 1,875 feet, and still lower at Moose Jaw, 44 miles westward, where it reaches a mean level of 1,725 feet; after which it rises steadily along the eastern slope of the coteau, whose crest may be regarded as its western boundary. On account of this peculiar formation I ventured in my last letter to apply the epithet "saucer-shaped" to this immense plain, and probably to this formation are due some of its special characteristics and physical advantages. The constant washing down of rich soil from the surrounding slopes, though it has not by any means impoverished them, has doubtless increased the amount of soil in the plain; and the consequence is that throughout its wide expanse it offers to the farmer one of the richest agricultural districts to be met with in one of the most fertile regions of the earth.

A FEW PARTICULARS.

Useful Information for Intending Settlers.— Market Prices.—Facts Respecting the Soil of the Regina District.

THE TIME TO COME.

The best time to come to the North-West is about the first week in May. A small patch of land can be broken for potatoes and vegetables, and probably grain. Arriving in May, settlers will have the whole summer before them to prepare a large crop the following year; at least forty acres can be made ready with one yoke of oxen and a single plow. What is left of May and all June can be devoted to breaking, and backsetting can be commenced as soon as the sod is sufficiently rotted. Plowing can be continued until about the 10th of November, sometimes later, sometimes earlier.

WHAT TO BRING.

If you are a married man bring your family, wearing apparel, bedding and cash enough to buy on arrival the necessary articles to commence operations. As to what is necessary (addressing ourselves to those of small means) the following are indispensable to a beginner: One yoke of oxen, one plow, one set harrows, lumber and other material for house (size according to means) necessary furniture (according to means) such as stove, chairs, etc., etc. Flour, bacon and groceries sufficient for one year, or until your farm commences to produce. If you are able to start with two or three cows, so much the better, as butter brings a good price in Regina and you will have a revenue from the first week of your

settlement. A few chickens and hogs would also add to the income. We deem it useless to go into details of this kind, as these things are all patent to practical people.

Some of our most successful farmers came to Regina with no means, as the reader will learn by referring to their letters and interviews in this pamphlet. They lived by drawing wood and native hay to market or by working odd times in town. While it is gratifying to notice the success of these pioneers, it would be folly to argue that no capital is necessary. With a little capital, the time spent in making a living off the farm could be most profitably used on the farm. If the farmer has time during the winter months to draw hay or wood to market, all well and good, but we do not wish to be understood advising people to come to this country to farm without at least enough ready cash to buy the articles necessary for immediate operations. But capital is not the only thing necessary. Good common sense, energy, determination to succeed and a fair knowledge of farming are all necessary. In this country, like every other country, capital will not increase unless the operator has some knowledge of what he is doing. The man with no capital but possessing common sense will pass him every time.

WHERE TO BUY.

The articles mentioned in the foregoing pages, necessary for farming operations can all be purchased at Regina at reasonable prices. If the reader will consult the price list on another page in this book he will find it to his advantage to wait until he reaches Regina, as freight rates in small lots added to eastern prices will bring prices up to, if not beyond, Regina figures. Farmers in the eastern provinces who are already in possession of good stock should bring them along, as breeding good horses and cattle in this country has been and always will continue to be a most profitable branch of farming. This country is by nature a vast pasture field, sustaining in the past millions of buffalo. They have gone, not because the pasture failed, but in the wisdom of Providence to make room for herds at the command of man.

Any farmer with half a section of land (320 acres) can easily handle a dozen horses and fifty or a hundred cattle, and crop 150 acres in addition. Men with larger ideas and the necessary capital can of course enlarge on this *ad libitum*. Land is cheap, hay plentiful and always a good market for a good horse or a fat steer.

REGINA MARKETS.

December 14th, 1888.

Butter,	25 to 30 cts. per lb.
Eggs,	35 cts. per dozen.
Chickens, dressed,	12½ cts. per lb.
Turkeys,	18 cts. " "
Geese,	15 cts. " "
Ducks,	15 cts. " "
Potatoes,	30 cts. per bushel
Turnips,	25 cts. per bushel
Carrots,	75 cts. per bushel
Parsnips,	75 cts. per bushel
Cabbage,	2½ cts. per lb.
Onions,	5 cts. per lb.
Wheat, fluctuating, from 80 cts. to \$1.05 during past month.	
Oats,	30 cts. per bushel
Barley,	45 cts. per bushel

Prices of articles at Regina usually required by incoming settlers :

Oxen,	\$100 to \$125 a pair.
Wagon,	\$75
Plows,	\$20
Harrows,	\$15
Cook stoves with furniture,	\$25 to \$30
Lumber	\$22 to \$30
Shingles,	\$5 to \$6 per M.
Nails,	\$4.50 a keg
Flour	\$3.50 a sack
Bacon,	15 cts. per lb.
Sugar,	8 cts. per lb.
Tea,	40 to 60 cts. per lb.
Rice	7 cts. per lb.
Dried Apples,	10 cts. per lb.
Evaporated Apples,	15 cts. per lb.

SOIL OF THE REGINA DISTRICT.

The soil in this district is mostly a heavy clay loam, varying in depth from one to four feet. We make quotations from official reports of land experts, which shows more clearly than we can state

the nature of our soil. It is impossible to give report on every section in this district, but the following taken from all points of the compass is the same in the main as the district generally. Please observe the depth of the soil and the large area of arable land on each section. The official reports are taken from experts' notes to C.P.R. Co. as follows :

SEC. 5. TP. 20. RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Varying from level to broken, the banks of the creek and drain are from 10 to 75 feet high, general slope south-west.

Soil—Clay loam from 1 to 2 feet deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Timber—There is a quantity of aspen and willow brush growing on the banks of the Creek, some of which can be used for fencing and fuel.

Water—In the Creek is from 6 inches to 4 feet deep, and from 2 to 50 feet wide, of an excellent quality, flowing south-west.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth of common prairie grass on the section.

Arable Land—There are 505 acres of arable land on this section as follows : N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 155 acres, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 140, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 120, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 90—505 acres.

Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

SEC. 9. TP. 20. RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Varying from undulating to broken, the banks of the drain are from 10 to 40 feet high, general slope south-east.

Soil—Clay loam from 1 to 2 feet deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Water—In drain is in ponds from 6 to 12 inches deep, of a fair quality.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth of prairie grass on the section.

Stone—There are a few granite and limestone on the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of this section.

Arable Land—There are 595 acres of arable land on this section as follows : N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 160 acres, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 160, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 145, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 160—595 acres.

Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

SEC. 5. TP. 19. RANGE 19. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Undulating, slopes South West.

Soil—Clay loam from 2 to 3 feet deep, subsoil clay, with a small quantity of gravel intermixed. Rates 1.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth of prairie grass on this section.

Arable Land—There are 640 acres of arable land on this section.
Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

SEC. 31. TP. 16. RANGE 18. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Smooth undulating prairie. Average height above Creek 15 feet. General slope west.

Soil—Clay loam from 2 to 3 feet deep, with clay subsoil. Rates 1.

Water—Pile of Bones Creek flowing through this section is from 10 to 30 feet wide, and 10 inches to 2 feet deep. Water good.

Grass—Good growth of prairie grass on all parts of this section.

Capabilities—Section is all arable land, and well adapted for general farming purposes.

SEC. 33. TP. 16. RANGE 19. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Slightly undulating prairie, general slope N.E.

Soil—Strong clay soil 12 to 30 inches deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Graes—An average growth.

Arable Land—640 acres.

Capabilities—A first-class section for farming purposes.

SEC. 25. TP. 16. RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Of E $\frac{1}{2}$ undulating prairie, W $\frac{1}{2}$ almost level, general slope west.

Soil—Rich dark clay soil 12 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Grass—An average growth.

Capabilities—A good section for farming purposes. Arable land on section, 640 acres.

SEC. 1. TP. 17. RANGE 19. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Gently rolling prairie, N $\frac{1}{2}$ slopes north, remainder slopes to creek.

Soil—Stiff clay 12 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Water—In Pile 'o Bones Creek good, 10 to 20 feet wide, 1 to 3 feet deep. There is not much of a current at this season of the year. High water mark is about 7 feet above present level.

Grass—A good growth.

Arable Land—N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 160 acres; N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 155; S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 130; S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 105.

Capabilities—A good section for farming purposes.

SEC. 1. TP. 18. RANGE 19. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Undulating, sloping north-west.

Soil—Clay loam from 2 to 3 feet deep, with clay and a small quantity of gravel in the subsoil. Rates 1.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth on the upland. The meadow will cut from 1 to 1½ tons of hay per acre.

Arable Land—There are 630 acres of arable land on this section.

Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

SEC. 5. TP. 18 RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Almost level, with gradual slope west.

Soil—Clay loam 1½ to 3 feet deep, with clay subsoil. Rates 1.

Water—None on section.

Grass—The upland has an ordinary growth of common prairie grass.

Stone—There are a very few small surface stones on West ½ of South-West ¼.

General Notes—This section is well adapted for farming, it having 640 acres of good arable land.

SEC. 33. TP. 17. RANGE 19. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Gently rolling prairie. General slope S. Average height above drain 5 feet.

Soil—Heavy clay soil 10 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Grass—A good growth; a small quantity of hay could be cut.

Arable Land—N.E. ¼ 155 acres, N. W. ¼ 135, S. E. ¼ 150, S. W. ¼ 160.

Capabilities—A splendid section for farming purposes.

SEC. 21. TP. 17. RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Gently rolling prairie. General slope north. Height above drain 4 feet.

Soil—A stiff clay soil 8 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

Grass—A fair growth.

Capabilities—A splendid section for farming purposes.

Arable Land on section 640 acres.

Please observe all the Regina land rates No. 1.

THE TOWN OF REGINA.

We have not space for a full description of the town, nor is a lengthy description necessary: a mere passing glance at some of the features of the place, and a description of some of the leading business houses will suffice for the purposes of this work.

Regina is situated on the C. P. R., 356 miles west of Winnipeg in the center of the provisional province of Assiniboia. It is the seat of Government for the North-West Territories: headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police. All Indians in the North-West Territories are governed from Regina, where also is located the Dominion Lands and Registry Offices for the district. The town contains a population of about 2,000. The Church of England, Catholics, Presbyterian and Methodists, have comfortable places of worship. The Regina Public School, the largest in the Territories according to the last official report is conducted by four teachers and a new and handsome School building is to be erected during the coming summer. The town has been incorporated for five years, and the affairs of the municipality have always been managed with an eye to economy, while at the same time, public improvements have gone steadily on. Principal streets are well graded and there are about five miles of good side walks in the corporation. The town also owns a good town hall, built at an expense of \$4,000, which is largely used, as it last year contributed to the treasury of the town over \$600 in rentals. The total debenture and local indebtedness of the town is only \$12,500.

We here, as briefly as is consistent with the importance and prominence of their various enterprises, describe some of the business men of the town.

MOWAT BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, are the oldest merchants in east or west Assiniboia, first established at Fort Qu'Appelle in 1879, and on opening up of the country by the C. P. R., opened a branch at Regina in 1882. Were the first to pitch their tent and open up store in the present town site, since which they have done a large and growing trade. They carry a large and varied assortment of groceries imported direct and purchase largely direct from the manufacturer, enabling them to compete with other wholesale centres. Their jobbing trade is growing daily and if it continues we hope to soon see this enterprising firm among the first to go into wholesaling exclusively. Mr. D. Mowat was elected by acclamation Mayor of the town for the years 1886 and 1887 and retired from the Mayoralty carrying with him the good will and esteem of his fellow citizens.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists. This firm consisting of John Dawson and D. W. Bole, pitched their tent in 1882, since

which time they have gone on expanding their business until now they are by far the largest dealers in their various lines in this new country. When they first established here one member of the firm was able to attend to the wants of the people, but now both members of the firm and their efficient assistants are hardly able to keep up to the work. In '83 the firm added cigars and tobacconists' sundries, and branched out as wholesale druggists and tobacconists, a venture they never regretted, as nine-tenths of the dealers in Western Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, now look to this firm for supplies of this kind. Dawson, Bole and Co., publish the North-West Almanac, an annual of great interest to all classes of the people, being the only work of the kind issued in Canada, west of Toronto. This firm has retail branches at Moosomin in Eastern Assiniboia, Banff in the Canadian National Park, and Donald in the Mountains of British Columbia. Messrs. Dawson, Bole & Co., present their compliments to all intending settlers and request the pleasure of a visit, when they reach Regina.

MCCARTHY the boot and shoe king, but a stone's throw up Broad Street from South Railway keeps the largest assortment of foot gear not only in the town, but in the North-West. A practical man ever alive to the wants of his thousands of customers, he is making a large place for himself in the business world. Mr. McCarthy, will be glad to meet all new comers, no matter from what part of the globe they come.

CHAS. H. BAYNE, late of Halifax, was here in the early days, and through the many ups and downs, bright and dark days of Regina's history, he has held the fort in his "fire store on South Railway Street". His line of trade is groceries only, both staple, and fancy. Mr. Bayne is ever the same, obliging, attentive to business, popular and a very highly esteemed citizen.

THE COLONIZATION STORE of which Mr. W. Cruikshank is proprietor, is one of the well known Depots of trade in Regina. In a large double building conveniently located on South Railway Street, can be found a large assortment of general merchandise, groceries, provisions, dry goods, clothing and everything else usually found in a general store. Mr. Cruikshank is assisted by an obliging staff, ever ready to supply the wants of their many customers.

CHAS. H. BLACK, another pioneer, now occupies a large, well lighted store on the corner of South Railway and Rose Streets, filled with books, stationery, fancy goods, periodicals, papers and a thousand and one other articles. Mr. Black has a thorough knowledge of this business and is making good headway in the world of trade.

P. LAMONT, bookseller and stationer, here since '83, is one of the successful men of the town. Located on the corner of South Railway and Hamilton Streets, his store always presents an attractive and business like appearance. Mr. Lamont is not only an active business man, but has brought from his native Island of Prince Edward a public spirit much needed in a new and growing country.

J. F. MOWAT is the genial proprietor of the gent's emporium of fashion. His place of business is on South Railway Street in full view of the C. P. R.

Station. Mr. Mowat is an old timer, having lived in the country before Regina was; he is therefore in a position to judge of the wants of the people, a knowledge which is also of good service to himself, as it saves accumulation of dead stock. Every article of gentlemen's wear, boots, clothes, shirts, collars, cuffs, neckties, under clothing, hats, caps and everything else in gent's furnishings, suitable to any season can be found at J. F. Mowat's establishment. He also carries a full line of furs and others warm goods suitable to even colder climates than Assiniboa. In addition to his many business qualities Mr. Mowat is also an active citizen, and a prominent member of the Regina Board of Trade. Visitors to the capital should embrace the opportunity to call at his tastily arranged store where a glance would teach you, far better than a thousand pages of description, the requirement of the country in the line of gents' furnishings clothing, head and foot wear.

THERE are two newspapers in Regina, THE LEADER established in the spring of '83 by the present managing director, Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., who has made its influence felt not only in matters local and territorial but Dominion affairs. The office of THE LEADER is located on Victoria Street and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind west of Toronto. Job work of all kind and book printing can be executed in first-class style. In every town in the North-West THE LEADER has a large circulation which is constantly increasing.

REGINA is fairly well supplied with Banking facilities. The Bank of Montreal have a branch here, and Messrs Lafferty and Smith, the well known private Banks are conveniently located on South Railway Street. Mr. F. J. Hunter, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been in Regina ever since the establishment of the bank in '83, and has always held a high place in the esteem of the business community.

CHARLES SLINN, Baker and Confectioner. There have been many ups and downs in this line in Regina, but we are proud to say that Charles has stood the hunt of opposition and hard times, and to-day he holds the sceptre, being the only representative of the Knight of the Staff of Life. He is a good tradesman, industrious, energetic, and trustworthy, no wonder he succeeds, and his loaf tells the tale.

THE JOURNAL was established about two years ago and is the leading Reform paper of the Territories. It is edited with much vigor by Mr. C. J. Atkinson, who is a practical man in "the art preservative." The "Journal" was started in a small office on South Railway St., but the growing requirements of the subscribers and patrons generally forced him into commodious offices on Broad St. Job work and printing of a general character done in good style.

SMITH & FERGUSON, among the pioneers in trade, have pushed steadily forward and now occupy a high place in the business community. While their local trade consists of hardware, their jobbing trade covers a wide range, and includes the general agency for many Ontario manufacturers, notably William Patterson, of Brantford, whose goods (biscuits and confectionery) Messrs Smith & Ferguson have earned a wide-spread popularity from Manitoba to the Coast. This firm also deals largely in stoves, principally the manufacture of Wm. Buck, also of Brantford. Don't fail to see them when you arrive at Regina.

JOHN WILLIAMSON & SONS, the enterprising and obliging general fruit store men, have for the past six years supplied us with luscious fruits—oriental, tropical and from our own eastern provinces as well as from the fruitful Pacific slope. What we lack in orchards is supplied by these gentlemen in two stores, one nearly opposite the station and the other one block west, on South Railway Street. One member of this firm tried his fortune last year in the wild and woolly Montana, but he was glad to return to his old haunts, to enjoy the good air of the North-West. Far away fields look green but they seldom materialize. Messrs. Williamson at their twin establishments cater to almost any taste. Oysters in every style, confectionery of any kind, and fruit, as stated, from every quarter of the globe. Look them up when you come to Regina. They are full to the brim of North-West ideas and withal are gentlemen.

W. J. BROTHERTON located on South Railway St., between Scarth and Cornwall, in comfortable quarters, and is building up a nice trade in jewellery, watches, clocks, etc. Mr. Brotherton is among the latest additions to our business circles, and we hope he will meet with as much success as his steady habits and skill as a watch-maker deserve.

PETER MCARA has always on hand a fine display of fruits and confectionery. His goods are fresh and well displayed, and Mr. McARA evidently knows where and how to buy them.

ALFRED DAYKIN, the Scarth Street watch-maker, is always busy. He has a neat little shop and displays a nice range of goods.

W. G. PETTINGELL, of the Golden Mortar Drug Store, Broad St., established here in '83, and has ever since done a successful business. His store is trim and neat, and always full of the various articles of druggists' merchandise. Mr. Pettingell attends closely to business and deserves the success he is meeting. Give him a call when you come to Regina.

THE QUEEN CITY TAILORING HOUSE, under the management of Mr. J. N. Chatwin, is the pioneer tailoring establishment of Regina. Mr. Chatwin is well known as a stylish cutter and one of the most successful fitters in the country. At the "Queen City" will be found a nice assortment of tweeds of the latest pattern.

J. T. STEMSHORN, watch-maker and jeweller, established here in 1885. He has done quite a large business in his line and is a first-class mechanic. He takes pride in giving satisfaction in any work entrusted to him, and carries a large and expensive stock of gold and silver watches, jewellery, plated ware, etc., etc.

Mr. Stemshorn is Dominion Emigrant Agent for Regina, and makes an obliging and attentive officer, looking well after the interests of all incoming settlers, giving them sound advice and attending to their many wants.

WINDSOR HOTEL. The oldest hostelry in town and first-class in every particular. The house has recently been enlarged, refitted and furnished throughout, being now without doubt, the best house in the Territories. The house is presided over by Mrs. A. A. Doig, who gives every detail of management her personal supervision, thus securing to her guests every comfort to be desired. Accommodation has been provided for commercial travellers by having a large building erected, specially fitted with sample rooms for the display of their wares. The house is conveniently situated near the railway station and in the heart of the business centre.

R. B. FERGUSSON, furniture and house furnishings. The most complete establishment of its class in the Territories, from the common pine chair to the most elegant walnut bedroom suite. Side boards, office desks, etc., etc., will be found therein and at most reasonable prices. Purchasing in car lots at eastern factories enables him to sell furniture at a very slight advance on prices ruling in eastern cities. Undertaking in all its branches carried on; prompt attention to orders and reasonable prices are Fergusson's motto.

E. NEVISON, harness maker, being a practical man, knowing his calling thoroughly, can be relied upon for a good article in his line. A large and varied stock of harness, saddles, bridles, and every horse requisite kept on hand and made to order and sold at reasonable prices. He has by hard work and attention to business built up a very large trade, and enjoys the confidence of his customers through square dealing. New settlers should give him a call.

CHARLES HOWSON. Livery, sale and feed stables. Regina can well boast of her livery stables. This is easily accounted for by having such representative horsemen as Mr. Howson is. He knows a horse and he understands his care. This accounts for his success. Mr. Howson supplies a horse and rig that can not be beaten in any of our large cities for action or style. Prices are also very moderate. Mr. Howson deals largely in vehicles of every description. Prospective settlers spying out the land should call here for conveyances.

SAMUEL BEACH. Livery and feed stables, on South Railway St., West End. Owing to the large trade enjoyed by this stable it has been recently enlarged to double its former capacity. Mr. Beach keeps a great many horses for both livery and cartage business. He gives his personal supervision to the business, and being a lover of good horseflesh, you can always depend upon getting well served at this stable. Reliable and obliging men are employed, so that customers may depend upon good treatment.

JAS. A. MACCAUL, lumber etc. In mind we have an ideal citizen—pushing, energetic, reliable, and always on hand to aid or further any enterprise for the benefit of our town or our citizens. His business is characterized by the same, and he has done and is doing a large trade in the lumber line, furnishing every requisite required to build a home or stable. He carries a very large and varied stock from the mills at Keewatin, Rat Portage, etc., and also from the Pacific slope. Mr. MacCaul was the first President of the Regina Board of Trade. He also has an interest in the Regina Milling Company.

C. J. MCCUSKER, carriage builder and general blacksmith. An old Nor' Wester. First settled at Rapid City, Manitoba. Moved to Regina early in '82; was the first to open a shop in Regina, and through perseverance and being a good mechanic has done the largest trade in his line in Regina. Always at his post, reliable, he prides himself in turning out a good job. His customers always return. Mr. McCusker has taken an active part in civic affairs, has served three terms in the Town Council, and is still in the Council for 1889. A worthy citizen and we are proud of him.

THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE. Until recently this business was conducted by Mr. A. Shepphard as a dry goods and millinery establishment. Mr. R. H. Williams has gone into it, and with increased capital the firm have enlarged the premises, and also have added a grocery department, making their store one of the best in town. Both gentlemen will be found obliging and courteous to customers. They are members of the Town Council and are live and energetic citizens of our young town.

TINNING & HOSKINS, dry goods, groceries, etc. This is one of our oldest firms. It was established in 1882 by Mr. Hoskins. Mr. Tinning entered it in 1883. They are attentive and courteous to their patrons and have built up one of the largest businesses in Regina. Their stocks are large, well assorted and well bought, enabling them to compete with any of our tradesmen. Their store is large and well lighted, situated on the west end of South Railway St. Both are sons of Toronto and try to emulate the enterprize and progressive spirit of that fair city's citizens.

D. McDONALD, the Blacksmith, a good and tried tradesman. An old-timer who has made money through perseverance and industry at his calling, which is the proof that he gives satisfaction to his patrons. On Scarth Street he will be found; his charges are moderate. Anything and everything in the general blacksmithing line he can do. He also manufactures vehicles of all kinds and is agent for agricultural implements.

R. J. STEEL, Tobacconist, Broad Street, carries a large stock of cut and plug smoking and chewing tobaccos, Meerschaum and wood pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, snuff, etc. He aims to cater for the cigar trade, and takes pleasure in having the best to sell. Give him a call for your cigars and you will not be disappointed. So say we all.

SWEET & McDONALD, saddlers and harness makers. Regina is well represented in every line, but in none better than in their line. At Sweet & McDonald's can be found everything required in the leather trade for horses and oxen. Both are practical men and pride themselves on their work. They turn out a large assortment of fine and heavy sets of harness. They also do a large trade in trunks, valises, etc. Horse clothing and every requisite carried in stock or manufactured to order on the premises.

GEO. B. RICE. Groceries and crockery. On Broad St., next the Windsor Hotel. A full and complete line of fancy and staple groceries is kept on hand. The stock is large and well assorted. He also carries a stock of crockery and glassware which is chosen with care, having an eye to the useful and ornamental, combining the two with small profit. It will be worth your while to patronize the establishment of Mr. Rice.

He also is a practical plasterer and undertakes contracts of plastering houses, does a good job, and gives satisfaction every time.

J. D. SIBBALD & Co. were the first in their line to start in the town, formerly as Sibbald & Lindsay. They have from the inception of their business done a large and growing trade, their specialty being flour, grain and provisions, doing also a large turnover in agricultural implements, principally made at the extensive works of John Elliott & Sons, Ontario, as well as in pumps and windmills, manufactured at the Ontario Pump Factory, Toronto. Through the energy and enterprise of this firm their jobbing trade extends all over the Territories. They have also an establishment at Lethbridge, Alberta, which is the leading business house in that town.

J. R. MARSHALL. On Scarth Street Marshall can be found if you require a buggy, wagon or sleigh, and above all if misfortune should happen you, and your vehicle should break down, or your machine want repairing, he's your man. The town would be in a bad shape without him, for he is at once handy, quick, obliging and—last but not least—very moderate in his charges.

THE REGINA MILLING COMPANY, composed of Messrs. J. A. Mac'Anl, Moore McNicol and H. Hansell. These gentlemen have erected a large and substantial grist mill of 125 bbls. per day capacity, which is run day and night to supply the large demand for their flour, which is of a superior grade. They have now in course of erection and nearly completed a splendid elevator adjoining the mill. This will enable them to handle their grain more economically, and it is their intention to buy and ship to other markets more extensively than in the past. Messrs. MacNicol and Hansell are the active men in this enterprise. They are pushing and alive to their interests, and are bound to make money out of the golden grain.

JOSEPH JACKSON, Butcher and drover. On Scarth St. He does a good trade and is well liked. He gives a tender and juicy steak to his patrons because he knows how to buy. He supplies the North-West Mounted Police with beef, giving them the greatest satisfaction. He also has adjoining a large feed and sale stable which is being enlarged to accommodate the large number of farmers who come from a great distance on account of the better market they enjoy here, getting better prices and larger stocks of goods to select from than they can obtain nearer home.

THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL, Regina. This well-known popular house is substantially built throughout of brick; is spacious, clean, and thoroughly equipped in every particular. Neither care nor expense are spared to provide every facility for the public comfort and convenience. In short, the hotel is strictly and purely first-class, even to the most minute arrangement. The bar is first-class, the dining-room large and airy, and the table positively unexcelled. The bedrooms are clean and comfortable. F. Arnold, Proprietor.

J. A. KERR, hardware. The pioneer hardware man of Regina. At his establishment on South Railway Street can be procured everything in his line. Having an intimate knowledge of his business he knows where and how to buy, thus enabling him to place his goods upon the market in competition with his compeers in the trade. J. A. will be found obliging and courteous to a degree. Give him a call and be convinced.

J. W. SMITH, the hardware, tin and stove man, located on South Railway Street, is one of our most enterprising and public spirited citizens. He came to Regina from Lambton County, Ontario, in 1883, since which time he has increased his business to no mean proportions. Mr. Smith is the present Mayor of the town, and has always been an active member of the Board of Trade. His business embraces everything in the line of hardware, tinware, stoves and heavy goods generally. Hot air furnaces appear to be one of his specialties, as most of the furnaces in town and in the government buildings have been put in by him. He will be glad to see new arrivals in town, looking for goods in his line to commence life on our rich prairies.

Regina has five hotels,—the Windsor, Lansdowne, Palmer, Smith's and Queen's.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF REGINA DISTRICT.

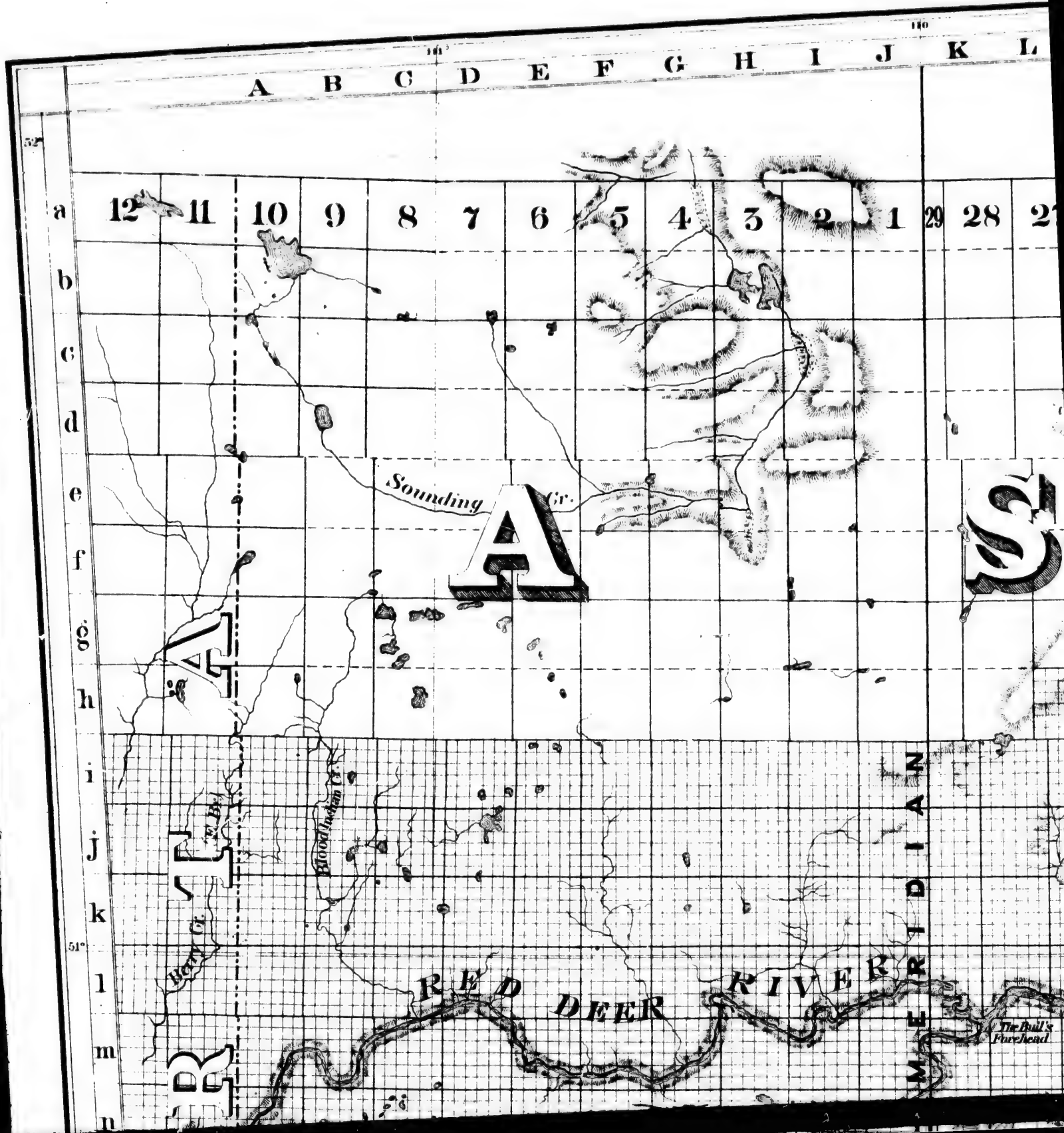
BY DR. J. H. C. WILLOUGHBY.

One of the most important questions to be considered by an intending emigrant is the nature of the climate of the country to which he intends removing, and in referring to the climate of the Regina District we fully appreciate the advantage to be derived from a strict adherence to the truth in all matters of this kind. We who have resided here for the past seven years, and have during that time visited every portion of the Regina District, can say, as a result of our experience, that the healthfulness of the District is unsurpassed by any country of the globe. Epidemics of no disease have developed outside of the towns during the past seven years, nor are there any diseases peculiar to or arising out of either the District or the climate. Typhoid fever is comparatively unknown. In some of the large towns there have been outbreaks of malarial fever, owing to the non-observance of the simplest rules of hygiene. The latter is an essential wherever human beings are congregated and the local surroundings offered by the Regina District are healthful and inviting, as shown by the record of the District for the entire period of its existence. The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is 65° to 67° , while that of England is from 60° to 62° . In winter the thermometer sometimes sinks to 30° or 40° below zero. The atmosphere is, however, very bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is by no means so unpleasant as that of a cold temperature in a moist atmosphere. This dry atmosphere is bracing and pleasant. The sun, moon and stars display themselves in all their glory and in their brightest garb during by far the greater part of the season. The whole district is under the advantage of having the warm winter winds called "Chinooks," whose extraordinary effect in tempering the cold of winter is beyond dispute. It is owing to this fact that there is never any great depth of snow, and consequently horses and cattle find food and shelter for themselves during the three winter months. The high latitude and the dry, bracing atmosphere cause the aged to renew their youth, and with the delightful weather both winter and summer afford special inducements to invalids. The testimony of the large numbers who have come here suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Consumption and many other chronic complaints and have been either cured or greatly benefitted, all go to show that from the standpoint of health the Regina District is unexcelled by any country in the world. Persons predisposed to lung or throat diseases cannot do better than settle here. These facts, if fully known and appreciated, would be invaluable to thousands whose lives are rendered most unhappy not only by the suffering immediately caused by the diseases themselves, but by fear of them where they may be hereditary. In conclusion, we will quote an extract from a letter written by Sir R. W. Cameron, of New York, to the Hon. J. H. Pope, late Minister of Agriculture. He says: "The soil around Regina is the richest I have ever seen, and as to the climate, I visited it for the benefit of my health which for some time previous was much shattered, and received more benefit from my month's stay in the North-West than I believed possible. I found myself capable of more physical exertion than I could possibly have stood in this climate at any time within the past ten years. A walk of ten miles, which I made without extra exertion in two and a quarter hours, fatigued me less than a walk of the third of the distance would have done here. The climate is bracing and exhilarating beyond any hitherto experienced by me."

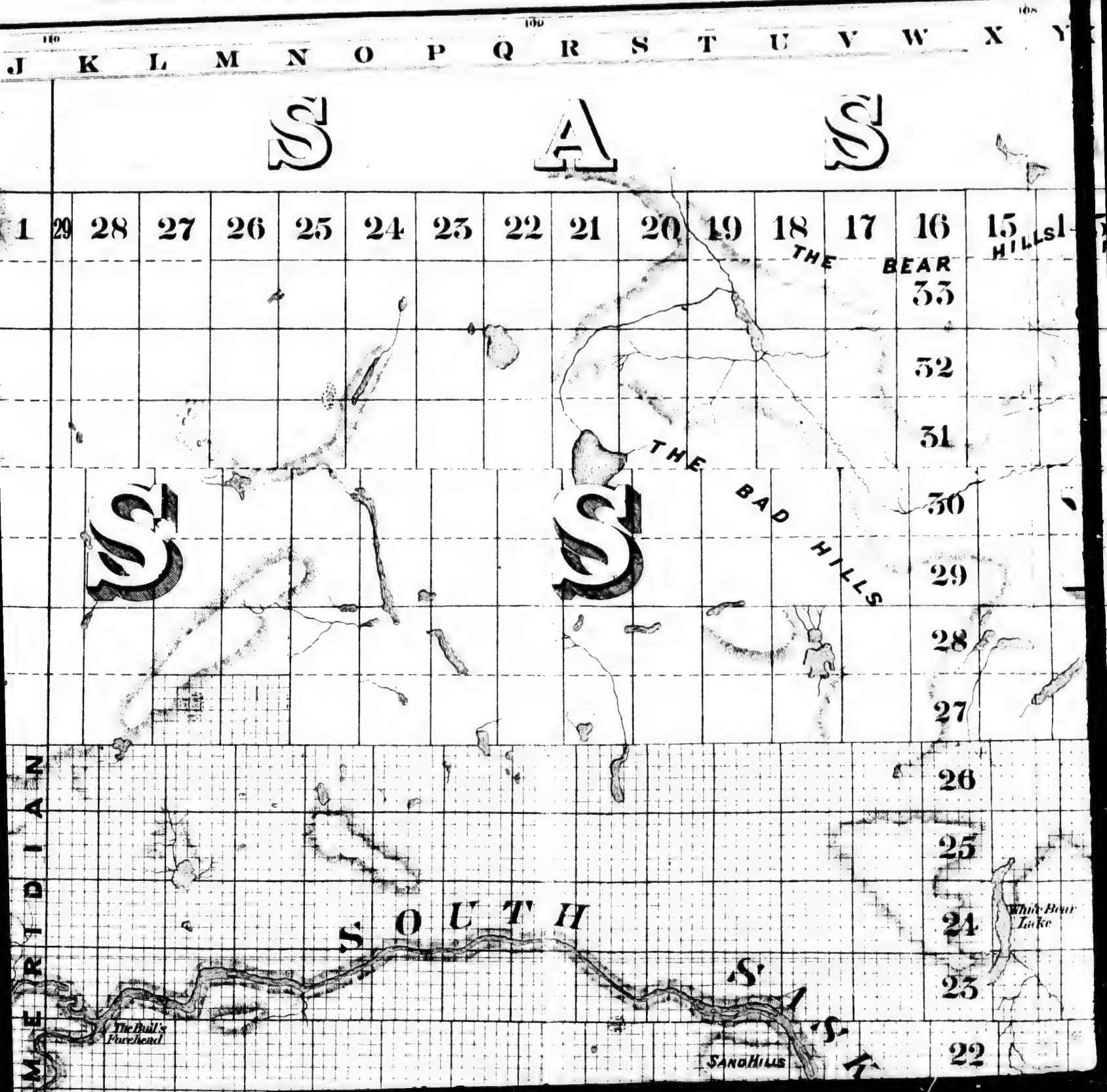
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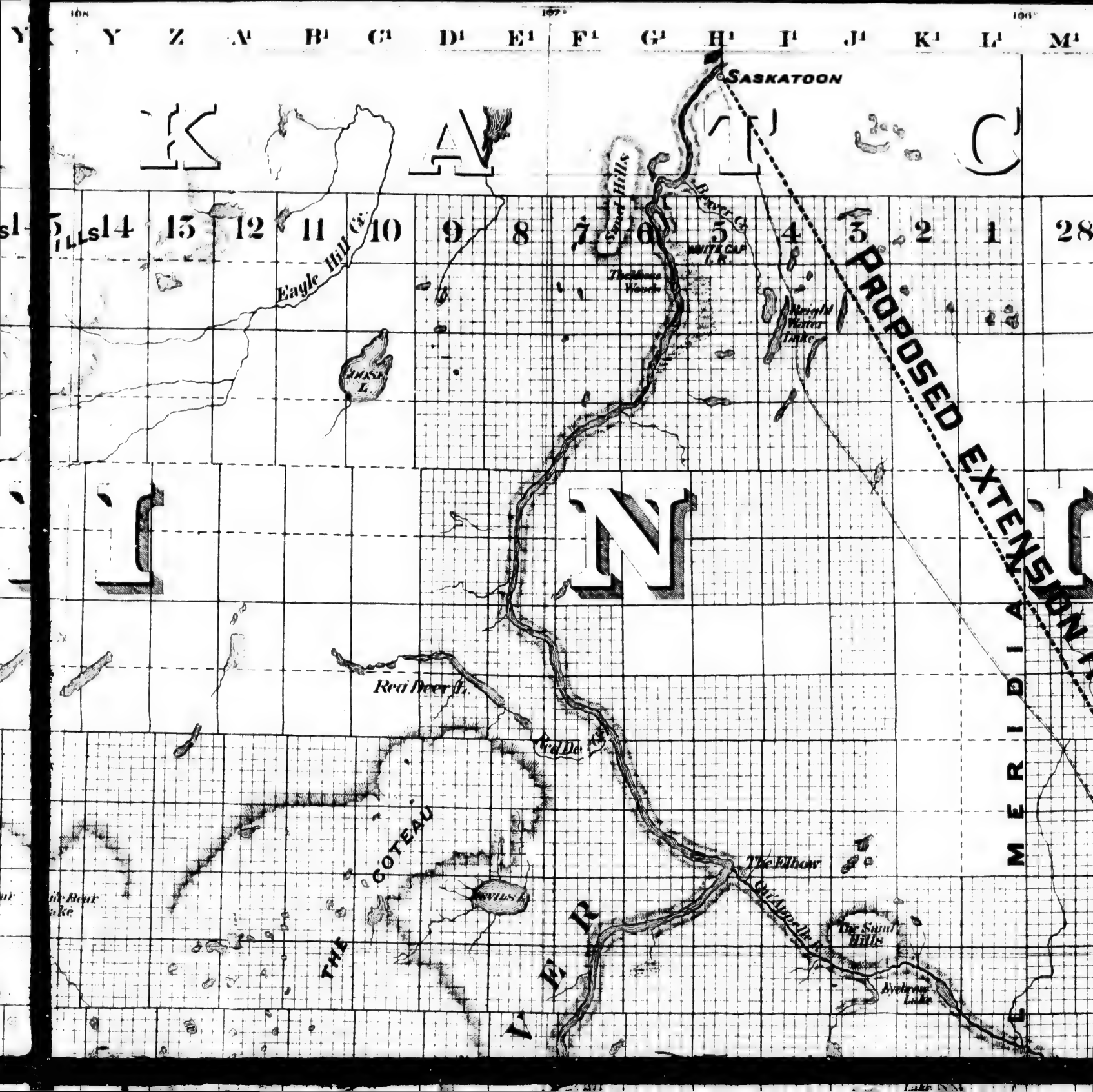
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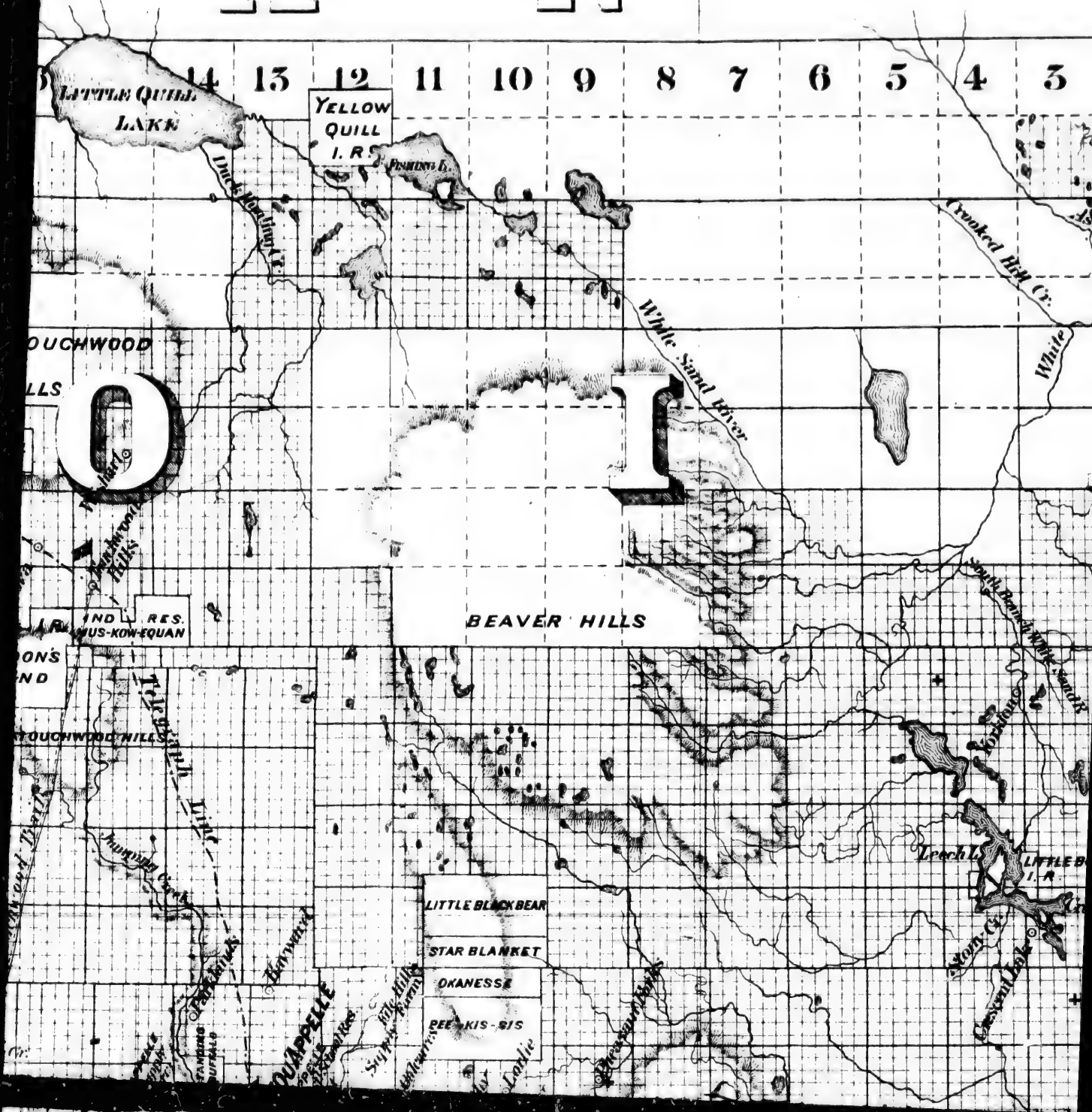
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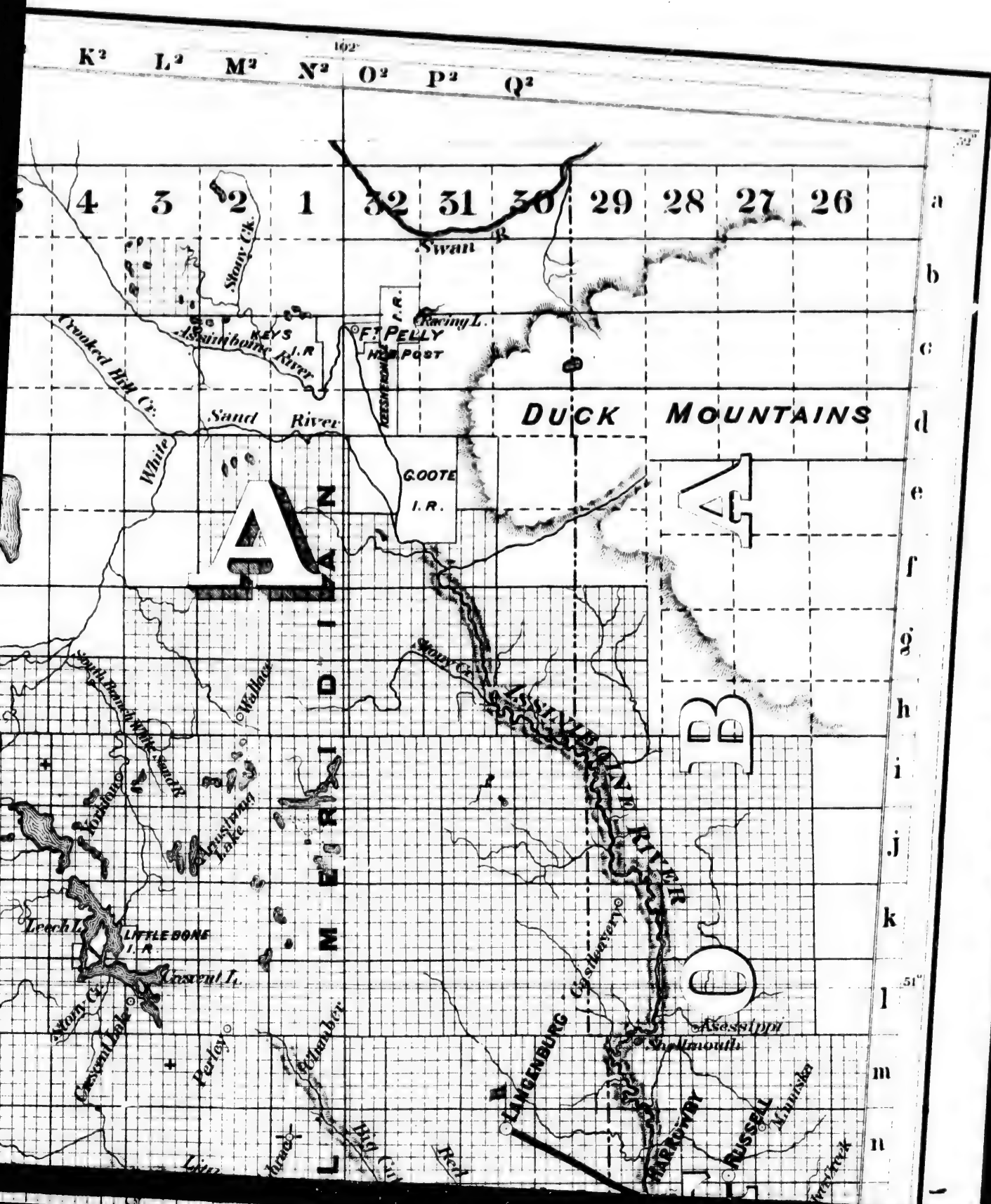
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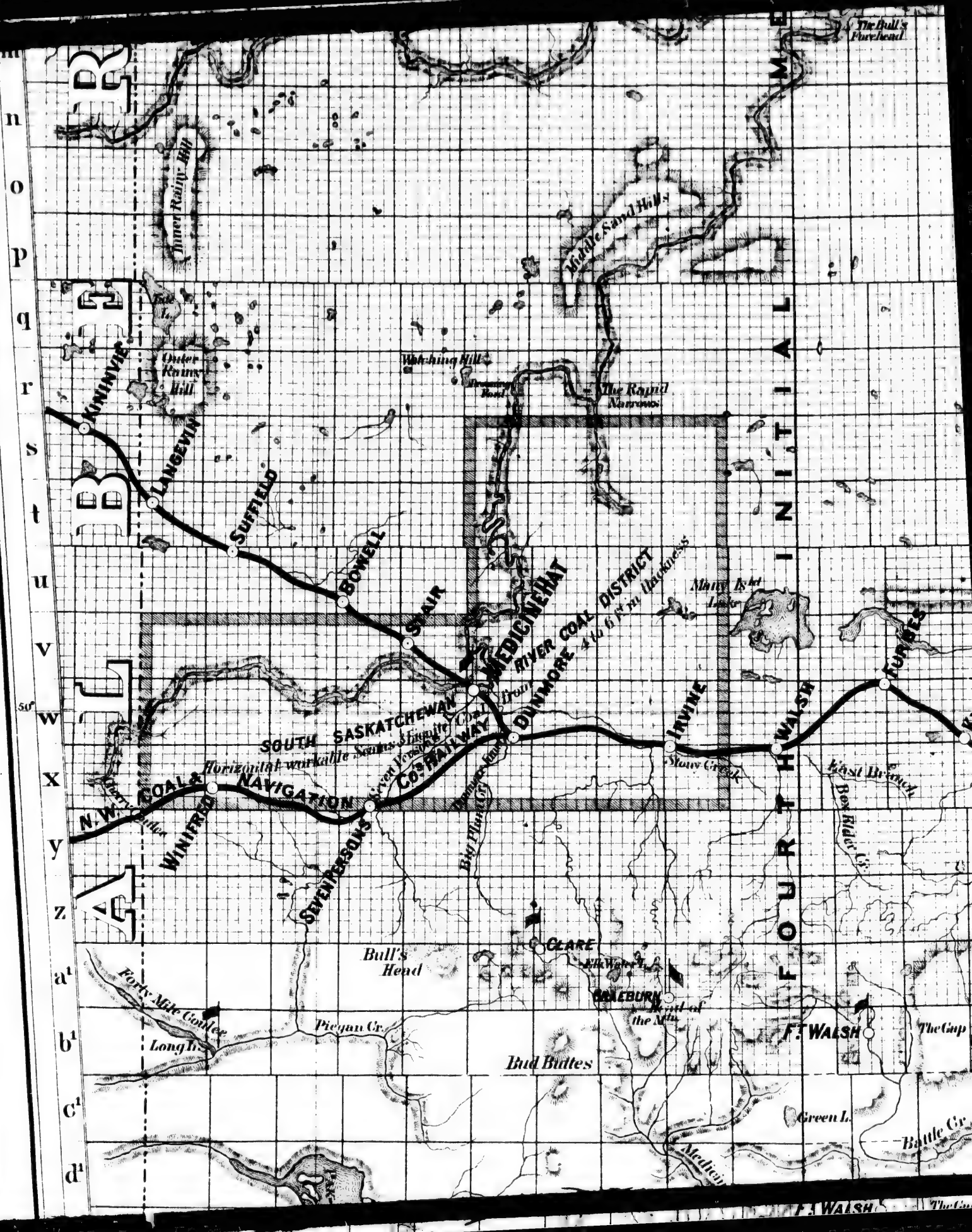
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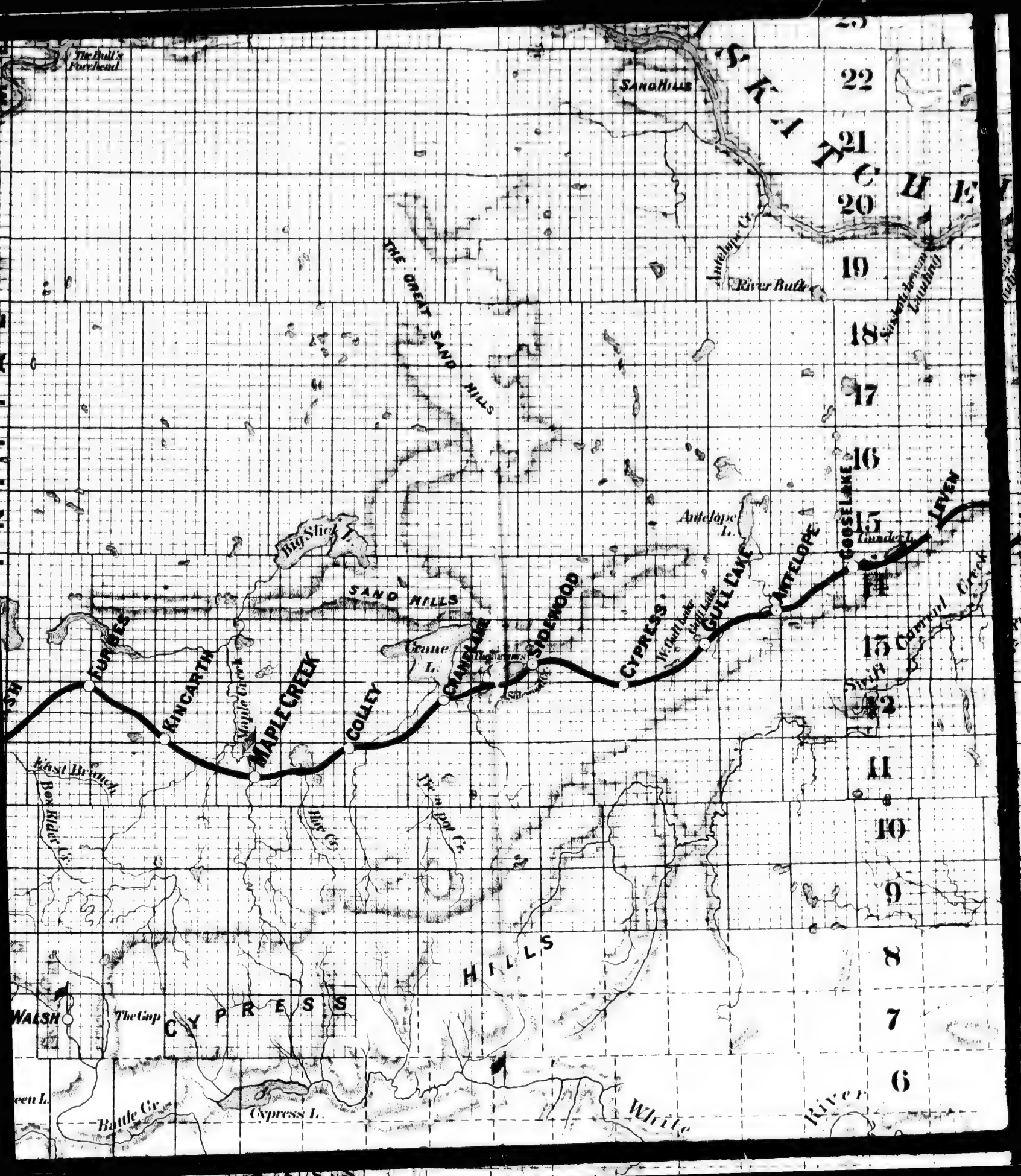
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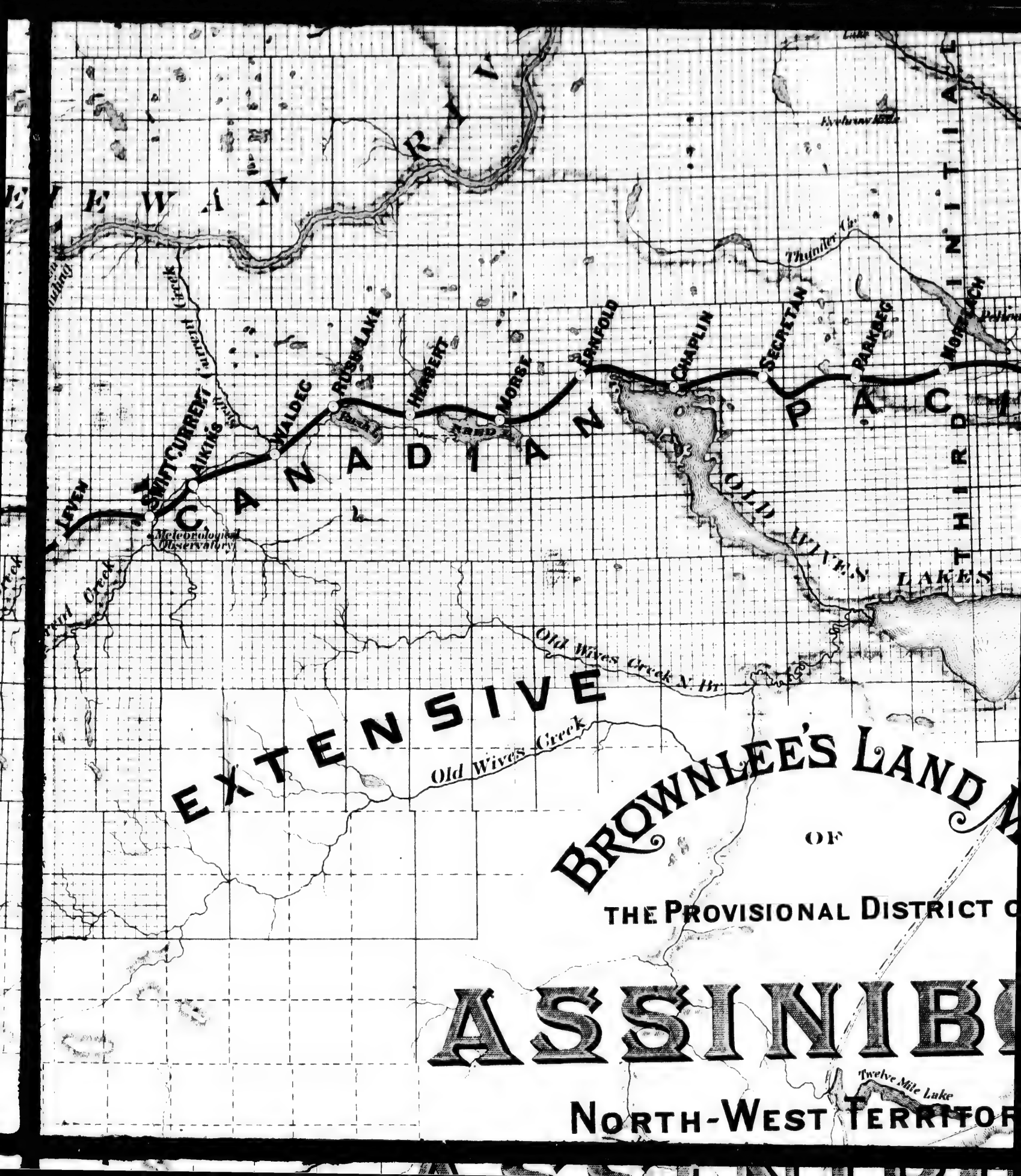
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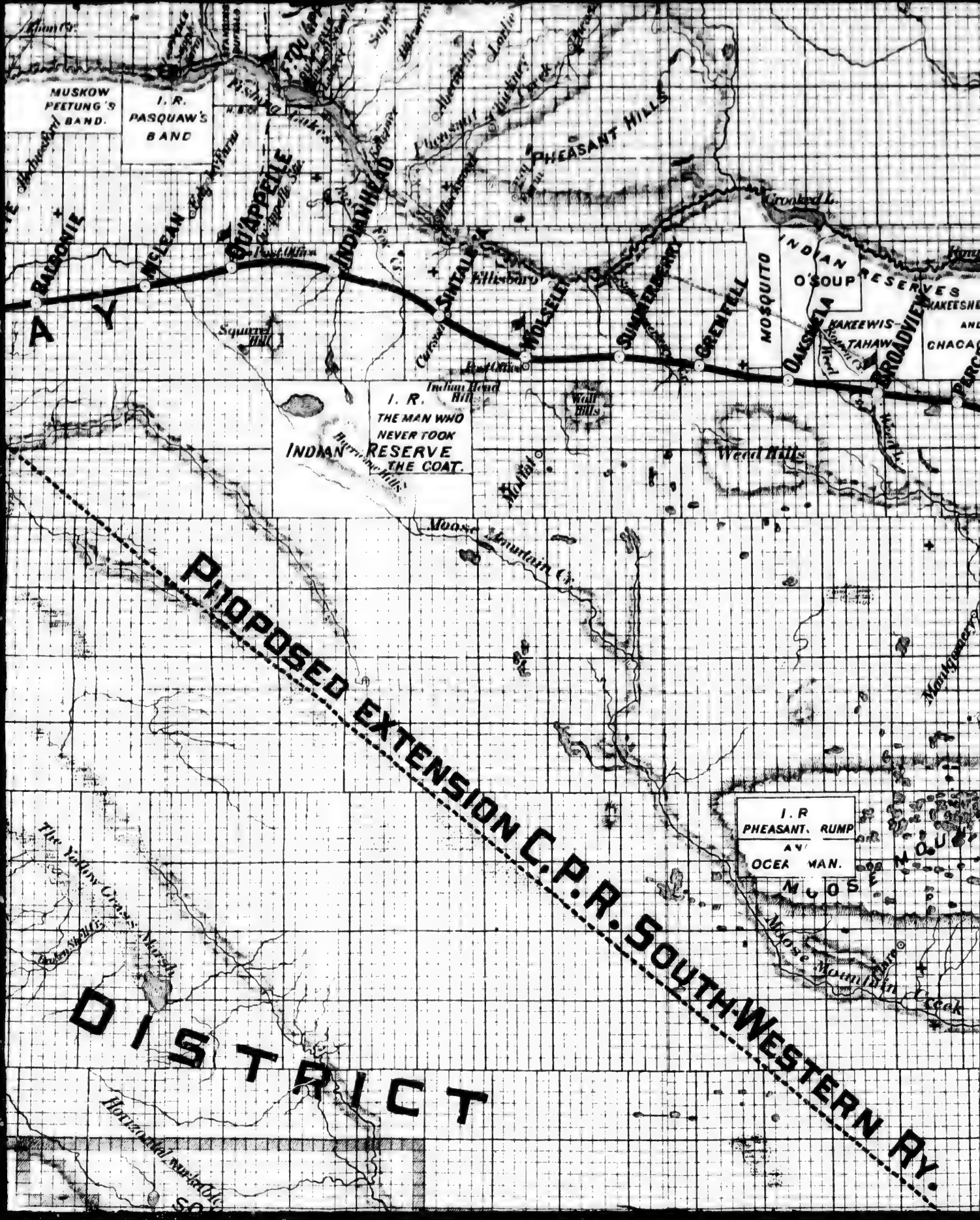
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

ERRITORIES

RANCHING





MUSKOW
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BAND

PHEASANT HILLS

RAIDONVILLE

MCLEAN

QUAPPALLE

INDIANHEAD

WOLFSELE

SUNTERVILLE

GREENTELL

MOSQUITO

INDIAN

O'SOUP RESERVES

HAKEEWIS

TAHAW

CHACAP

PARC

I. R.
THE MAN WHO
NEVER TOOK
RESERVE
THE COAT.
INDIAN

WOLF HILLS

WOLF HILLS

MOOSE MOUNTAIN CR.

PROPOSED EXTENSION C.P.R. SOUTH-WESTERN RY.

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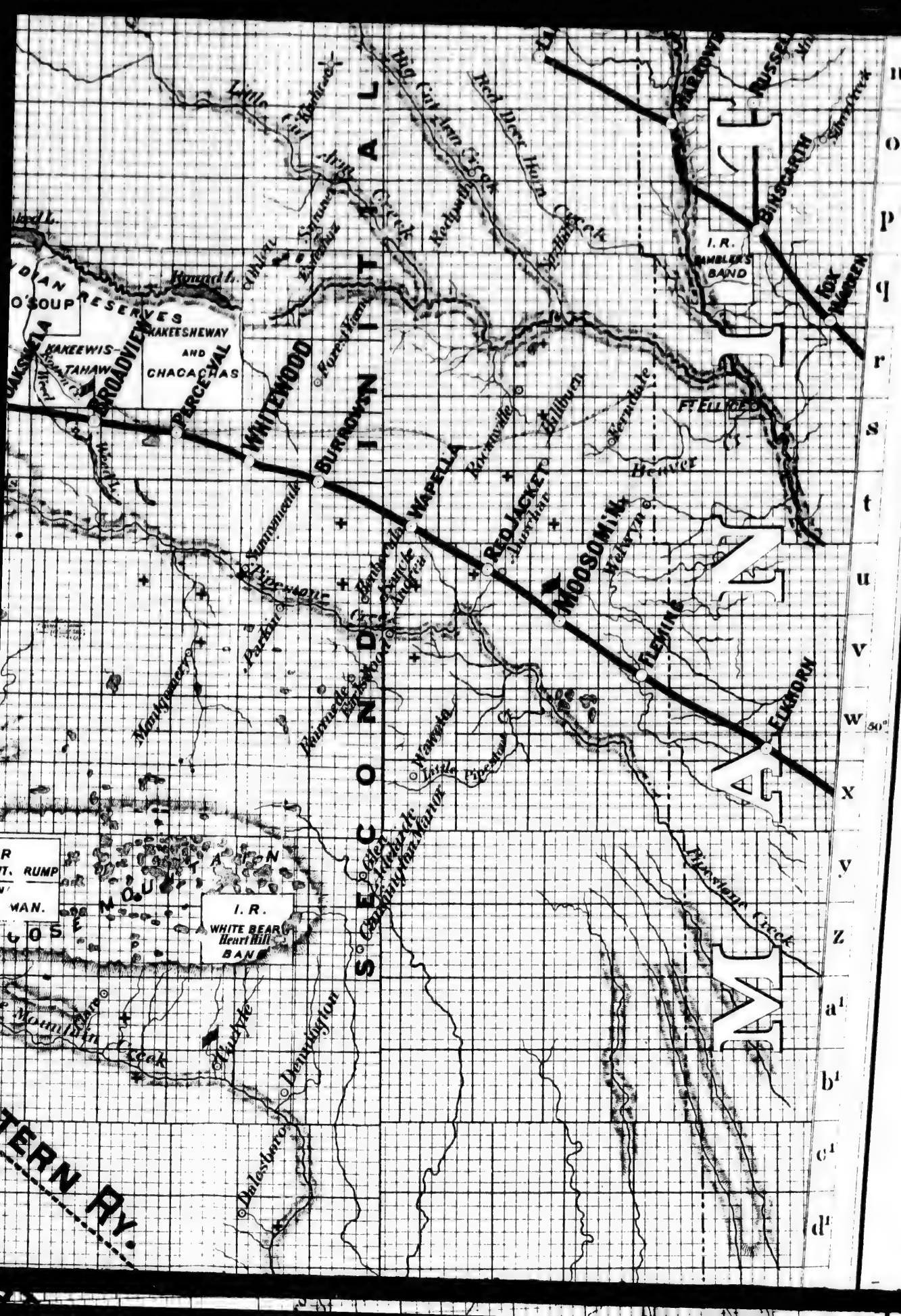
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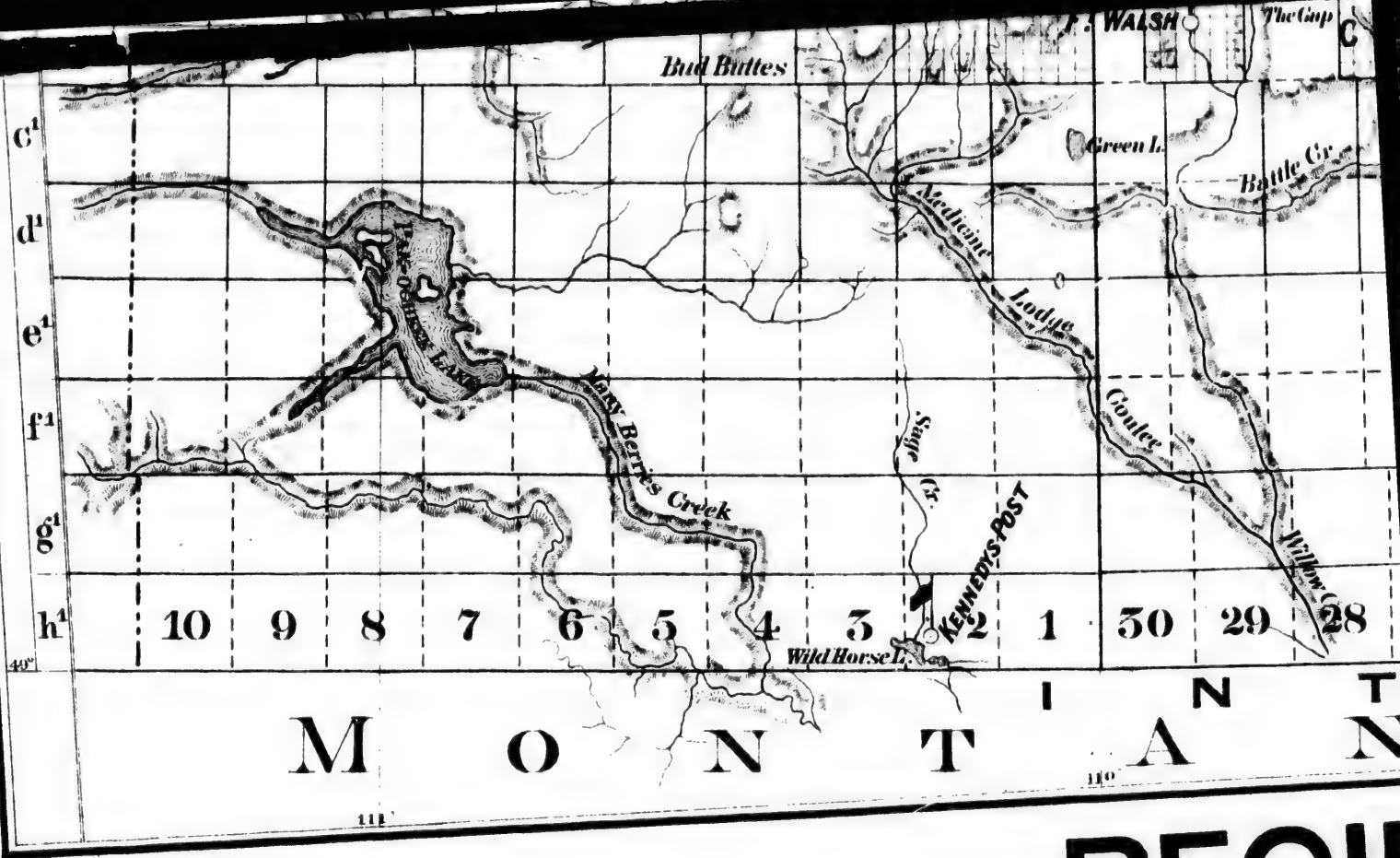
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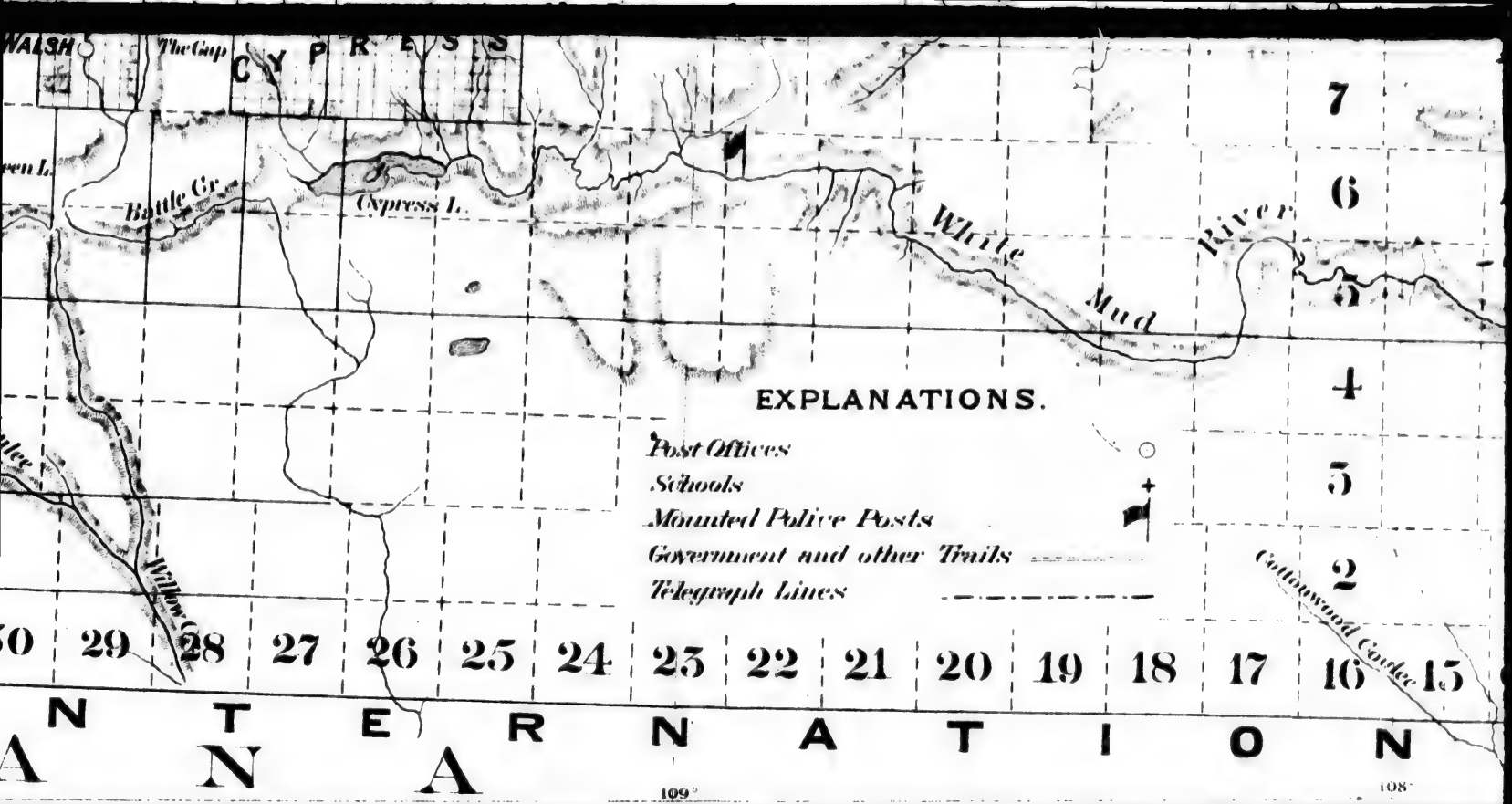
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REGINA IS THE CAPITAL

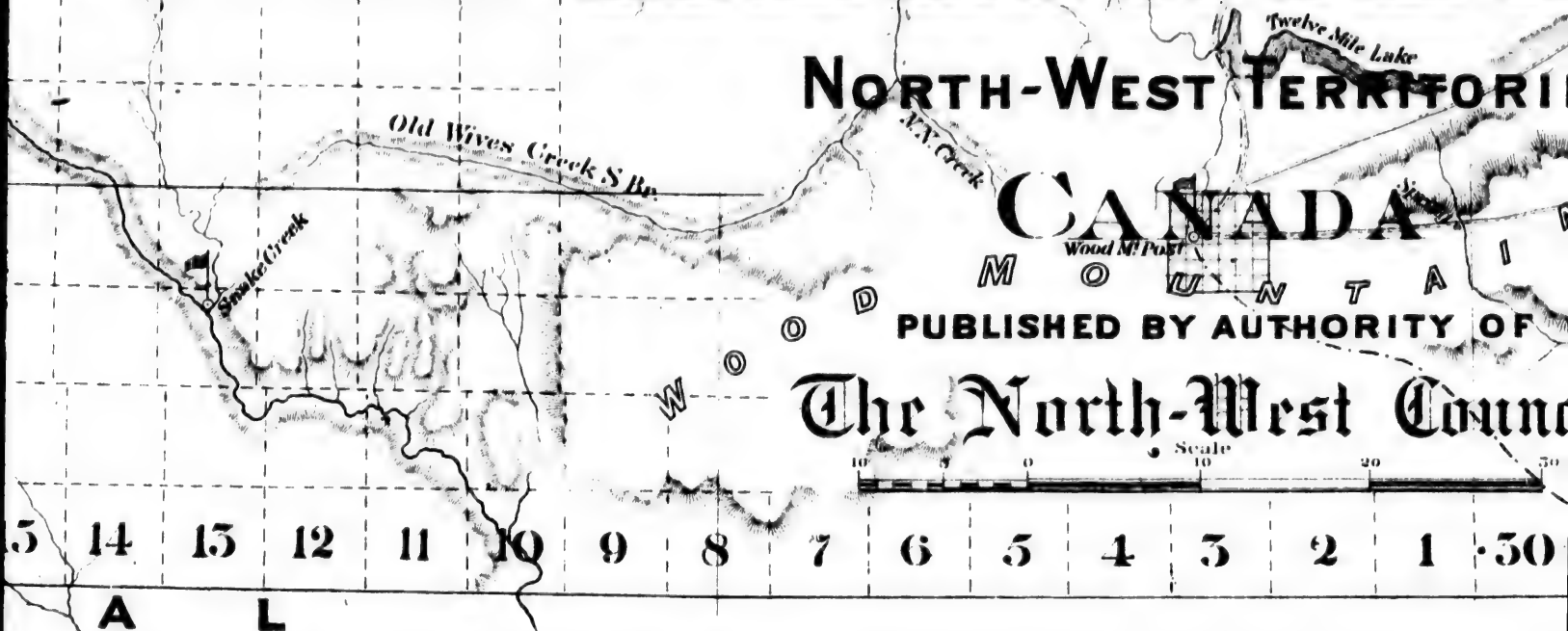
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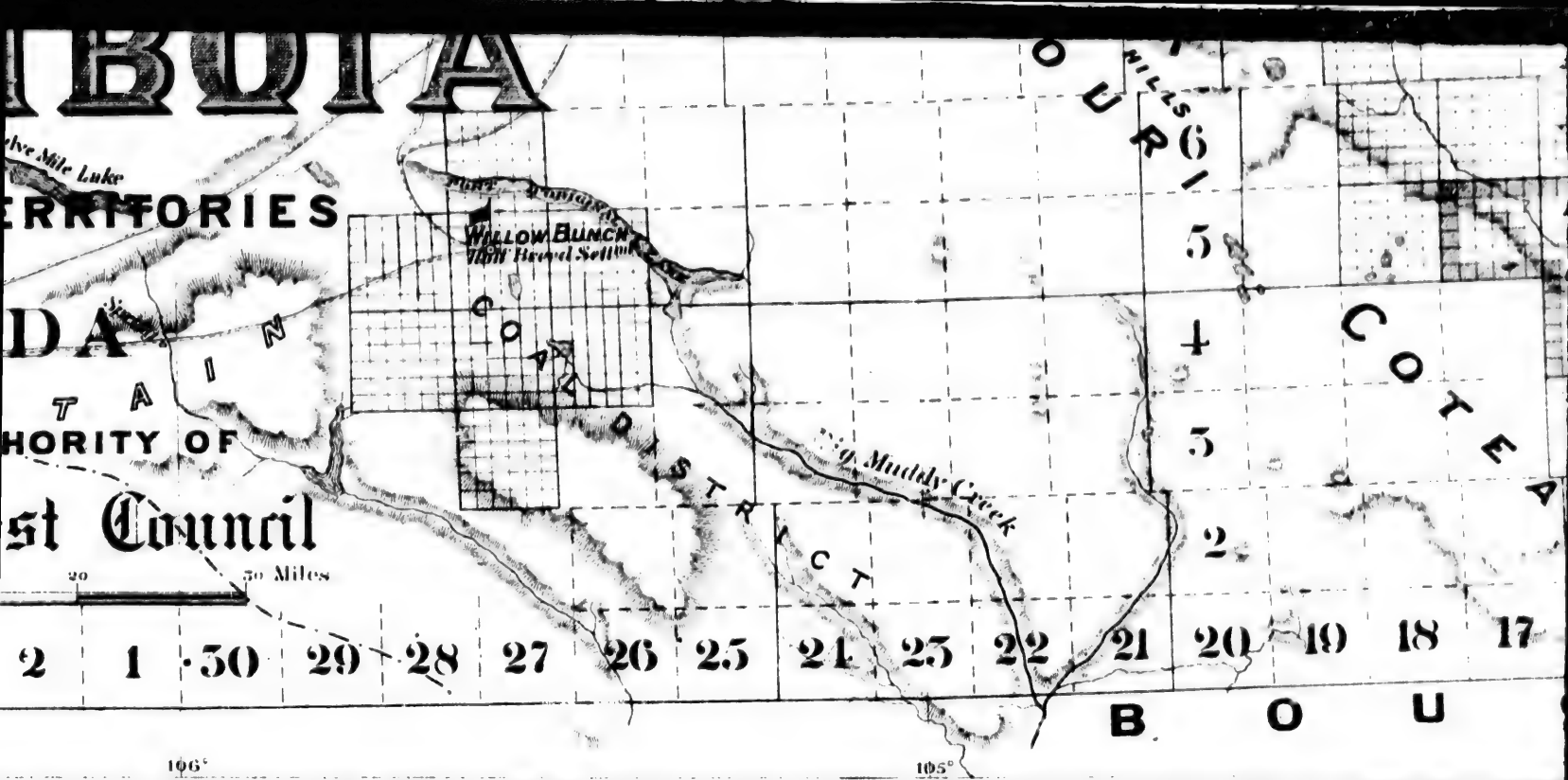


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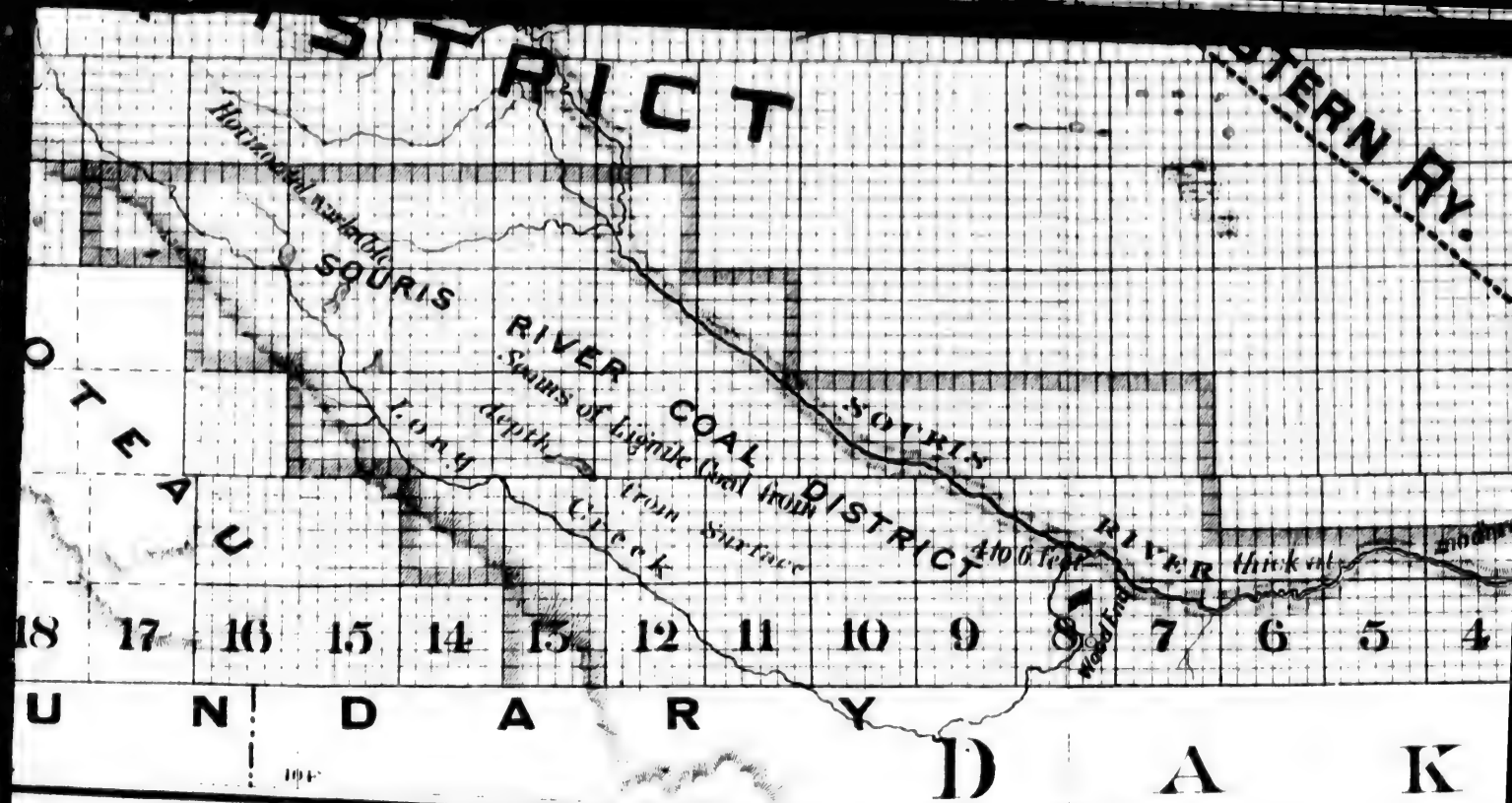
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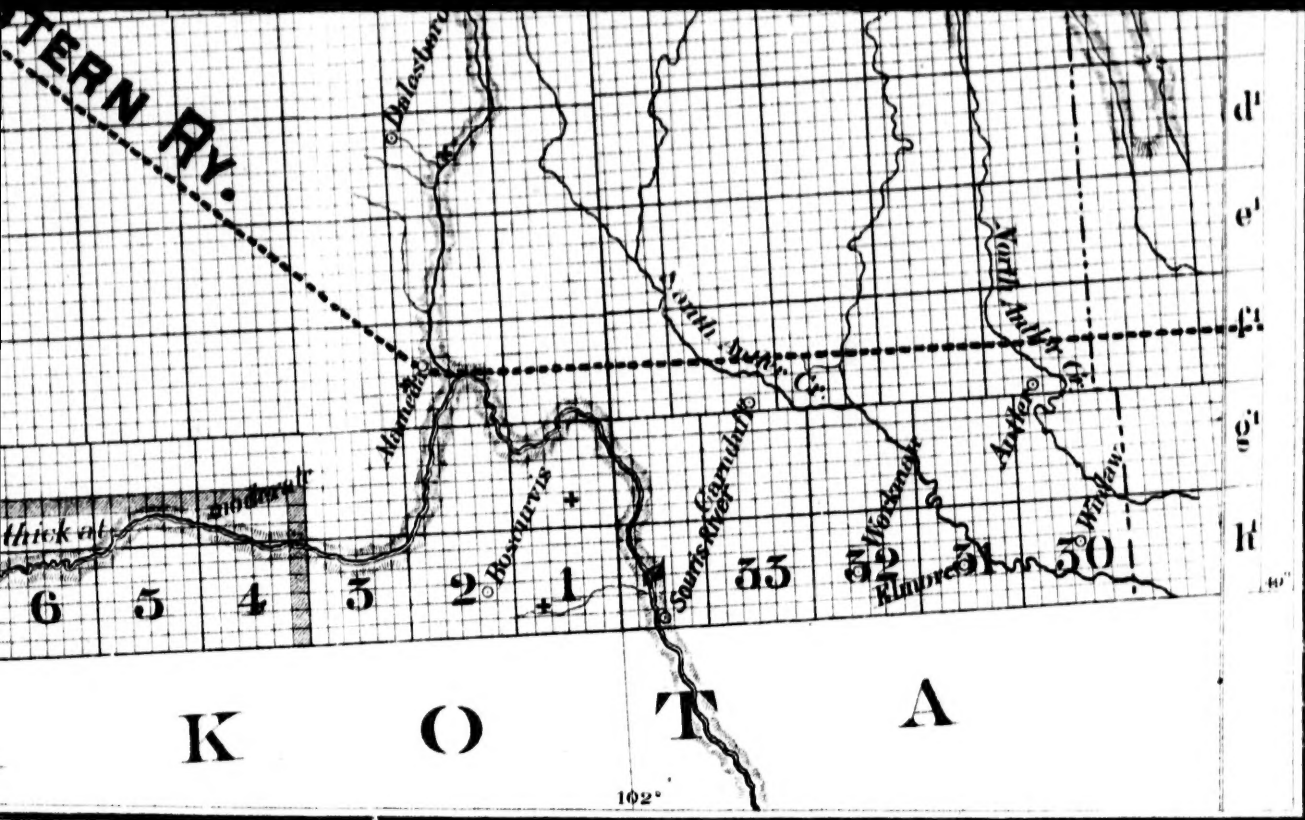
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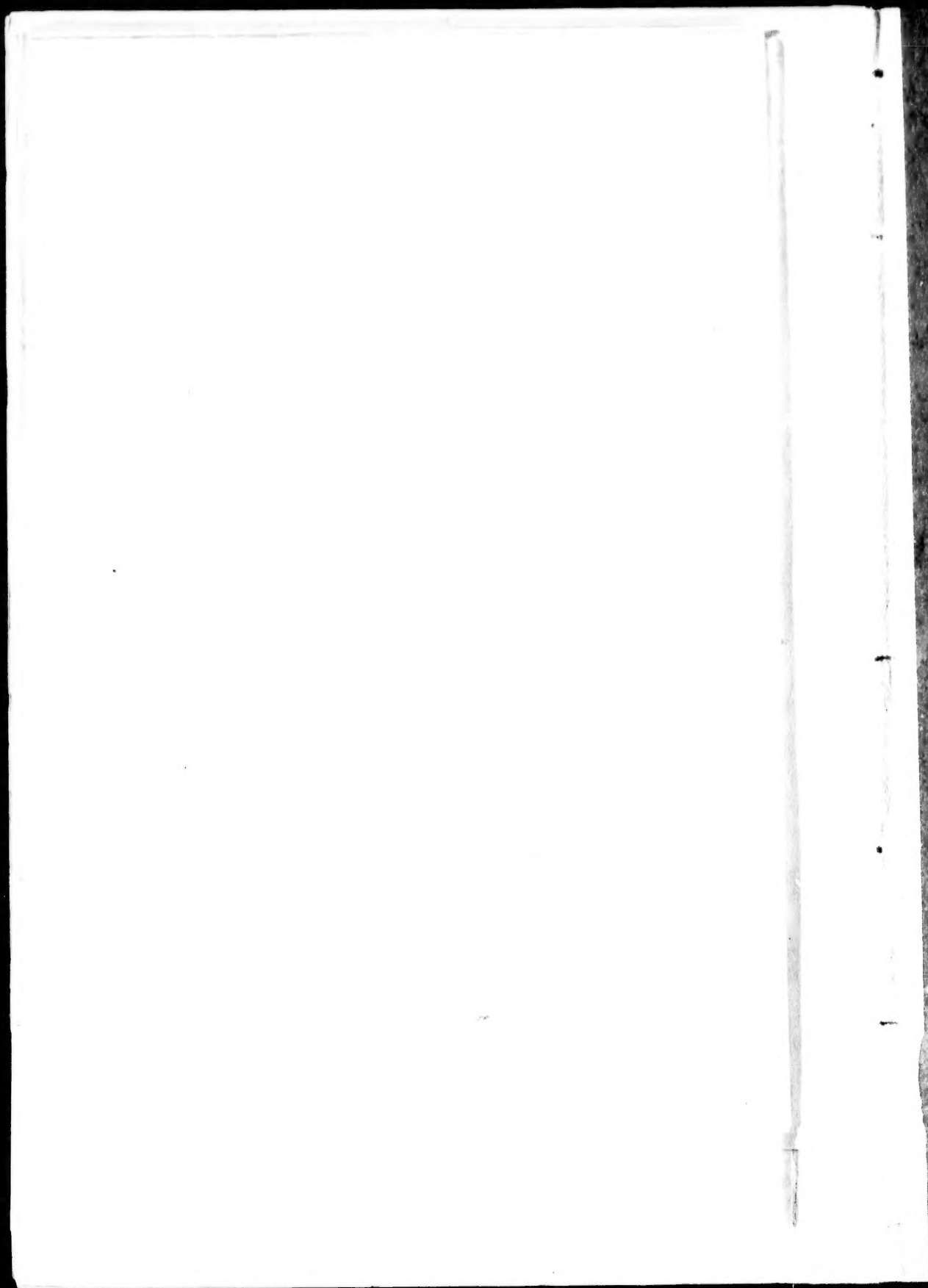
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